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THE CENSUS OF INDIA

General Report of the Census of India, 1911. Cd. 7377. 4s. 8d.

The numbering of the people throughout British India and the Native States in March, 1911, was the fourth regular census of the country undertaken on the modern system. No description could do justice to the vastness, complexity and difficulty of the task, the picturesque side of which is illustrated by the point that the date was chosen partly with the object of enabling the census staff to go about their work by moonlight, and partly in order to avoid, as far as possible, religious festivals and the dates regarded as auspicious for marriages or for bathing in sacred rivers. This general report is the work, in its final form, of Mr. E. A. Gait; and if it is a less enthralling volume than its predecessor of 1901, the reason may be found in the fact that men with the gifts of Sir Herbert Risley and Dr. Grierson are not available at the end of every decade to write the chapters on caste and language.

The total population of India comes out at 315 millions, an increase of about 19 millions, or 6·4 per cent., on the figures of 1901. Of this total 244½ millions are in British territory and 70 millions in the Native States. If the population were to continue to grow at the same rate as since 1872 it would double itself in about a century and a half. In the whole country there are, on the average, 175 persons to the square mile, or much the same as in Europe outside Russia. Bengal, with a population of 46½ millions, has an average of 552 to the square mile; in Rajputana there are only 82 to the square mile. The ten years preceding the census were free from widespread famines such as had devastated large tracts of the country in the last years of the nineteenth century—such, for example, as the terrible disaster of 1900, which reduced the recorded population of Rajputana in 1901 by 20·5 per cent. The destructive work was done instead by plague and malarial fevers. The total number of deaths from plague during the decade was nearly 6½ millions. Of these, one-third occurred in the Punjab and two-fifths in the United Provinces and Bombay taken together. Women in the reproductive period of life die of plague out of all proportion to their numbers, hence the great effect on the birth-rate. As for malarial fevers, in the United Provinces alone, during 1908, they were responsible for two million deaths.

The figures of distribution are remarkably interesting. The overwhelmingly agricultural character of India is revealed by the proportion of town dwellers. Only 9·5 per cent. of the population live in towns (roughly, of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards), as compared with 78·1 per cent. in England and 45·6 per cent. in Germany. There are only 30 cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants. These have an aggregate population of 7 millions, or 2·2 per cent. of the whole. In England the cities of this limit contain 45 per cent. of the total population, in Germany 21 per cent., and in France 14 per cent. The ratio of females to males in the urban population, especially in the large cities, is strikingly small. In Calcutta there are only 475 females to 1,000 males. The growth of towns is encouraged by increasing railway facilities and developing industries, while, on the other hand, old capital cities and centres of river-borne trade tend to decay. During the last ten years, for example, Mandalay has lost a quarter of its population. Capitals of Native States—Baroda, for instance—often lose population because their rulers, more enlightened than of old, see no reason for maintaining a large rabble of court parasites.

Of the three presidency cities, Calcutta and Bombay are continually growing; Madras, with half a million inhabitants, is almost stationary. The densest quarter of Calcutta has 255 persons to the acre; of Bombay, 638. Bombay presidency has a larger urban population than any other province. Of the total population of India all but 27 millions, or 8·7 per cent., were born in the districts in which they were resident at the time of the census. In the whole country there are only 199,787 Europeans. The Eurasians (now called Anglo-Indians) are 100,451; but the number is uncertain, because so many people of mixed blood put themselves down as Europeans.

Of all the headings dealt with, we are told, that of occupations is the most complicated and troublesome. An adaptation of Bertillon's system of classification was adopted. It has enabled the Census Commissioner to arrive at more accurate results, and, for example, we now have, for the first time, something like complete information as to the proportion of the population dependent upon agriculture. Pasture and agriculture absorb 71 per cent. (217 millions), 29 per cent. only being engaged in all the other occupations combined. Burma contains the largest proportion of persons supported by trade. There are 35½ millions in industrial occupations. Of these, 6½ millions in all are in cotton manufacture. Of the 558,000 employees in textile factories, the cotton mills contribute 308,000; jute, hemp, etc., 222,000. Tea accounts for 703,000. Mining employs 530,000, among which 115,000 are on the Bengal coalfields. Public administration accounts for 2·7 millions, the professions and liberal arts 5·3 millions, and persons of independent means number about half a million.

It is not, however, for statistics of this kind that most students will turn to the Indian Census Report, but for the contents of the chapters, full of illuminating stuff, dealing

with religion, language, caste, and race. In India, says Mr. Gait, no one has any objection to stating his religion; but this readiness of acknowledgment does not mean that the compilers of the chapter on religion have had an easy task. Far from it: they have had to struggle hard with the endless complication of the Hindu system. Hindus total 217·3 millions; Mahomedans, 66·6 millions; Buddhists (nearly all in Burma), 10·7 millions; Sikhs, 3 millions (the large apparent increase is due in part to a different classification); Jains, 1¼ millions; Parsees, 100,000. Of the two chief reformist sects of Hinduism the Arya Somaj numbers a quarter of a million, the Brahmo Somaj only 5,500. Under Animism we have 10⅓ millions. The paragraphs referring to Christianity will be eagerly scanned in this country. There are now in India 3,876,000 Christians, about three-fifths being in the Madras presidency. The increase is rapid—32·6 in the decade, while the number has doubled since 1881. The proportional increase is greatest by far in the Punjab. The chief conquests are, of course, among the low castes of the aboriginal tribes. The Census Commissioner pays an emphatic tribute to the work of the missionary bodies, though he finds it necessary to dispute their figures. He notes that the rising national spirit "sometimes manifests itself in hostility to missionaries, and determined efforts to impede their progress."

When Mr. Gait turns from the statistics of religion to beliefs and practices he gets on to highly controversial ground. He is bewildered, as well he may be, by the variations of Hinduism and the impossibility of classifying its divisions. But much of what Mr. Gait has to say in this section of the report seems to prove that he would have done well to hand the writing of the chapter on religion to someone with a different equipment and outlook. It is absurd, for instance, for him to be troubled about the alleged confusion between the votaries of Siva and Vishnu. It is preposterous of him to be guilty of a sentence such as this: "There is a growing tendency to monotheism amongst the educated classes throughout India." Many high authorities, official and non-official, have been content to record that the vast majority of the Indian people believe absolutely in one Supreme Being.

We have no space to notice two chapters of the report which are fuller of debatable material than all the rest—those on Marriage, and on Caste, Tribe, and Race. The former is remarkably provocative—designed, it would seem, to bring into prominence the amount of primitive custom surviving in marriage and sexual ethics. The latter forms a challenging addendum to Sir Herbert Risley's famous chapter in the 1901 Census Report; and incidentally it shows how great a measure of fluidity exists in the caste system.

We have been able in this review to touch only upon the outer fringe of an illimitable subject. The order of Mr. Gait's chapters might, we think, be improved. We have noted a few bad misprints—for example, the misspelling in several places of so familiar a name as Sir Henry Maine.

THE FUTURE OF ELECTRICITY IN LONDON

***Report on London Electricity Supply. By Merz & McLellan. London County Council Publication No. 1670. P. S. King & Son. 2s. 6d.**

Messrs. Merz and McLellan have such an unrivalled experience in connection with large bulk electricity undertakings in the North of England that this report of theirs on the future of electricity supply in the London area is of commanding importance. The history of electrical supply in the metropolis begins with the Electric Lighting Act of 1882, but applications by companies for powers began about 1889 and by public authorities in 1891. Undeterred by their experience with railway, gas, and water companies, Parliament relied upon competition in small areas to safeguard the interests of the public in the case of electricity, with the expectation that ultimately local authorities would become the owners of the undertakings, and, while companies were forbidden to combine, local authorities were, as a rule, granted a monopoly in their own districts. About 1898 it became recognised that production on a large scale was more efficient and that an area larger than the County of London had to be dealt with. Schemes were unsuccessfully brought forward by the County Council in 1906 and 1907 and by the companies in 1908. The London Electric Supply Act of 1908 gave certain limited powers of co-operation to the existing companies and empowered the Council to purchase the whole of the companies' undertakings by 1931; the Council is required to give three years' notice of intention to purchase compulsorily and must then acquire all the undertakings or none; it has no power to purchase undertakings owned by borough councils or outside the county. The capital expenditure up to 1912–13 within the county area has been £21,466,992—*i.e.*, £6,853,796 by local authorities and £14,613,196 by companies; in "police London," outside the county area, local authorities have expended £3,498,626 and companies £1,961,366—together £5,459,992. "The price obtained for most of the existing plant used for generating electricity in Greater London to-day, if sold, would be little more than 'scrap' value, and the value of the sites probably about a million sterling." In the central area there are 39 authorities with 31 types or systems of generation, and in Greater London there are 70 authorities with 49 systems.

"That the present position of electrical supply in London is unsatisfactory scarcely needs proof. . . . But the most unsatisfactory feature of the present situation is that it shows no signs of developing into a better." The metropolitan area must be treated as a whole, and in order to ensure the supply of electricity at a low price the "load factor" must be improved. The addition of a traction and power load to the lighting load gives a greater employment to the plant, but the greatest improvement is to be expected from cooking and heating load, and these can only be stimulated by cheap supply. Cheap production means bulk production. This cannot be achieved by concentration on eight or ten of the existing stations owing to their limited facilities for extension. By abolishing the existing stations and instituting two large new stations well "below bridge," one on each side the river, there would be the advantages of cheap delivery of fuel, abundant supply of water for condensing purposes, room for bye-product work and similar enterprises, and the great hygienic advantage of the removal of fuel consumption from London. The saving in working costs to the existing undertakings in the central area by obtaining their current in bulk from such a concentrated plant would be about 18 per cent. or £170,000 a year, after allowing for all capital charges on the new plant and mains. The initial capital outlay, allowing for a growth of demand in the next four years, would be from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000. To supply the general domestic demand from ten model stations on existing sites would cost, including capital charges, at least 20 per cent. more than from plant concentrated on sites down the river. Distribution should be through a high-pressure, three-phase system with transformers at intervals. This new system would reduce operating expenses by 12 per cent., and should be laid as the existing systems became loaded up; it would cost at least £10,000,000 less than the extension of the existing direct-current network, which, however, might be retained as a 500-volt three-wire system for lighting.

It is essential that production and primary distribution should be controlled by one authority, and it is important that the secondary distribution should become standardised, but it is not absolutely essential that secondary distribution should be carried out by one authority, "although such an arrangement would probably bring about the most rapid development." Where the complete undertaking was not taken over by the central authority, the existing authority might operate and maintain the present network and manage the commercial sale of electricity. In new works the laying, or at least the breaking up of streets and reinstatement, might be retained by the existing

authority. In all temporary arrangements nothing should be done to hinder the ultimate unification and standardisation of distribution in London and the customer should be protected by a sliding scale or other means. There are four agencies by which the new undertaking might be established: "(*a*) A combination of all the companies and local authorities in Greater London. (*b*) A new company, formed either by the existing companies, or independently. (*c*) A new public authority representing the County and, possibly, certain districts outside, acting alone. (*d*) A new public authority, of this nature, acting in co-operation with private enterprise." The first of these is dismissed as impossible, the second is "worth consideration," if the Council is satisfied as to there being "sufficient driving force and financial support," that there is provision for taking over the undertakings owned by local authorities, that the consumer is protected, and that there is provision for controlling the raising and expenditure of capital. Acquisition by a public authority has the advantages of being final, of a cheap supply of capital, and of the securing of profits by the consumer or ratepayer, but it has the disadvantages that compulsory purchase of existing undertakings would be expensive and that the encouragement of bye-product developments and subsidiary industries in connection with the generation of electricity would be difficult. The modern form of the fourth plan is "partial or complete municipal ownership with private operation, under strict municipal control, the bulk of the profits going to the public, whether ratepayer or consumer. . . . Apart from all questions of the relative efficiency of municipal and private management, the merits of such co-operative arrangements, *compared with absolute company ownership*, are that the risk of watered capital with its attendant evils are avoided. The municipality obtains a share in the profits without, or with only small, accompanying risk, and during the concession it is able to exercise closer control over the working in the public interest, and at the termination can assume possession without having to pay for wasted capital, goodwill, or prospective profits. There is also little difficulty in preventing the inefficient operation and maintenance of the plant during the closing years of the system." Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, New York, Chicago, Boston, and other towns obtain all or part of their supply in this way. Particulars of the electric supply in the great cities of the world are given in an appendix. Another example is the "arrangements by which the Indian railways are built and managed by companies for the Government."

SCHOOL AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Board of Education. Special Reports on Educational Subjects. Vol. 28. School and Employment in the United States. 1s. 6d.

This volume contains a report on the relation between schools and industrial employment in the United States by Miss Winefrid Jevons, together with two supplementary chapters by Dr. Crowley and Miss Hilda Wilson. The movement towards vocational training in the States may be said to have begun in 1868 with the establishment by General Armstrong of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for coloured men and women. The establishment of day trade and evening technical schools for white boys dates from the 'eighties, with few exceptions, and is also due to philanthropic enterprise. Manual training was introduced into the high schools about thirty years ago, and shortly afterwards into the elementary schools, but mainly for purely educational ends. More recently several large companies have instituted training courses for their own employees, and many enquiries have been made not only by the United States Bureau of Labour, but also by individual States, into the question of technical training. The actual provision made for specialised instruction is apparently developing rapidly. There are a number of day trade schools of different types in various places. The New York City Vocational School for Boys, as an example, offers instruction in a large number of trades, the course extending normally over two years. In 1911–12 812 boys were in attendance. Besides the trade schools, there were in 1910 28 public high schools in the States in which instruction with a vocational aim was offered. Of a somewhat higher grade appear to be the secondary technical schools or technical high schools, of which Chicago, for example, has two. A full statement of their programmes is given in the report. The "co-operative schools" are a newer product of the movement. The name arises because they are based on the co-operation of manufacturers with the public school authorities. They are really half-time institutions on what is coming to be known in this country as the "sandwich" system. The method was introduced into the engineering department of the University of Cincinnati in 1906. There the students work alternate weeks in the University and in the shops, the practical work being co-ordinated with the work in the University by a special set of teachers, who attend half their time at the shops and half at the University. This system is often spoken of as the Fitchburg plan, in which place it was adopted in 1908, after the Cincinnati experience had been explained to a number of Fitchburg manufacturers. There are schools on somewhat similar lines at Beverly (Mass.), Quincy (Mass.), Providence (Rhode Island), and a number of other places. The trade education of girls is hardly so advanced in the United States as that of boys. Domestic science teaching and the various studies correlated with the art of home-making, however, have received far more attention there than in England. The first philanthropic effort to offer definite trade training to white girls was the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, which in 1891 opened classes in millinery and dressmaking. More recently the school authorities have taken over some of the privately founded institutions or established schools or courses themselves. The three principal girls' trade schools in the States are those of Boston, Milwaukee and New York City. In addition there are departments for girls in which trade dressmaking and sometimes millinery are taught in the trade schools for boys in many cities in the eastern States. There is little provision made for girls in the middle West, except at Milwaukee. Technical high schools have been opened at Chicago and Cincinnati, but trade schools are maintained only by two settlements in Chicago and by the Young Women's Christian Association in Cleveland. The technical high schools or high schools of practical arts, of which there are a few, give girls a training in some selected occupation together with a continuation of general education, the latter marking them off from trade schools for girls.

Many employers of labour in America are favourable to part-time instruction during the day. The large railroads of the country provide some day theoretical instruction for their employees; so do such concerns as the General Electric Co., Lynn, and the International Harvester Co., Chicago. The Report of the Commissioner of Labour for 1910 gives nine railroads and twelve manufacturing firms which maintain such part-time day schools for their apprentices, as against three railroads and three manufacturing firms holding classes in the evening. Some of the large department stores maintain schools for their own juvenile employees, whilst in certain cities day part-time instruction has been provided by an outside institution—*e.g.*, the Y.M.C.A. at Cleveland and at Bridgeport, Conn. Voluntary part-time classes have developed farther in Massachusetts than in any other State. The trade unions have in some places—*e.g.*, Chicago—requested the establishment of part-time classes. These voluntary classes undoubtedly pave the way for the introduction of compulsory day continuation classes, and the desirability of taking this step is now much under discussion in the United States. The presence of so many foreign-speaking people in the country first brought about a certain amount of compulsory evening schooling. For example, in Massachusetts anyone who cannot get a certificate of literacy (in English), and who is between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, must be in regular attendance at an evening school or a part-time class if he wishes to be

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employed. New York State has gone farther: any boy who has not passed through the eighth grade of the elementary schools must attend evening classes until he is either sixteen or has completed the grade work, if he does not choose to stay on at the day school. In New York City these evening schools meet for two hours a night (from 8 to 10 p.m.) for four nights a week. Fortunately, the law is, in the words of the Superintendent of Schools, "more honoured in the breach than in the observance." The trend of opinion all over the country is decidedly in favour of daytime classes. Last year a law was passed in Massachusetts giving local authorities power to institute compulsory day continuation classes. New York State has very recently passed an Act of a similar character. Ohio and Wisconsin have already instituted them, and Connecticut is considering the matter.

Another form of activity for establishing a connection between school and work is to be found in "vocational guidance." This movement is mainly carried on by voluntary bodies, though school authorities are now taking up the work. "Placement agencies" or labour exchanges are regarded with suspicion, as it is thought that "they might encourage children to leave school earlier than is necessary, and might or would promote their exploitation, since work with permanent prospects cannot be obtained at the age of fourteen."

Up to the present efforts in the direction of trade instruction have been more or less experimental in character. These experiments are being closely watched, and there is every reason to believe that there will be a great development. It may be remarked that the movement has not met with unqualified approval. Objection is made to the encroachment of narrowly technical studies on "that general training in literature, arts, science and religion which is the child's rightful inheritance."

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

Reports by His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1913. Cd. 7358. 7½d.

"The cotton crop," writes Lord Kitchener in the Introduction to his Report on Egypt, is "the main source of the riches of the country." Owing to the exceedingly low Nile flood, the crop of 1913 did not quite come up to the expectations founded on favourable weather conditions in the early summer. Formerly so considerable a shortage of water would have been almost a national calamity; but the completion of the Aswân dam at the end of 1912 permitted of sufficient storage to mature the crop. The southern portion of the Nile valley, which is not under perennial irrigation, suffered, however, severely from drought, as the river was not high enough to irrigate the basins. "A large number of people had, in consequence, to seek employment elsewhere, but the drainage works in the Delta offered an opportunity of providing many of them with remunerative work." During the latter part of last year there was a serious shortage of water in the river, which was lower than at any other time during the past century. In spite of all the storage of resources, there will only be just sufficient water to irrigate the cotton crop sown at the beginning of this year, while rice, which requires a disproportionately large amount of water, cannot be grown at all. The necessity for increasing the supply of water for early summer use by the erection of a dam on the White Nile has thus been fully confirmed, and the preliminary steps have been taken to carry out this project. Demonstration farms, cotton-seed breeding, and the organisation for destroying the cotton-worm have all been employed to aid the cultivator, while halaquas, or cotton markets, are established throughout the cotton-growing areas in order to assist the peasant to dispose of his crop and to protect him from fraudulent practices. It is hoped that the new Ministry of Agriculture will succeed in developing agricultural co-operation on a much larger scale. It was predicted by critics of the Five Feddan Law (for restricting the mortgaging of holdings under five feddan, or approximately five acres in size) that it would force sales of land and lead to evasion. But Lord Kitchener claims that the law is working well, and is serving to protect the fellaheen. Sales of small holdings have decreased. The appalling state of the indebtedness of the small cultivators is shown by the results of the enquiry of the Commissioners appointed to compile an accurate return of the debts of fellaheen owning 5 feddan or less. The sums owed by 619,107 proprietors owning 619,214 feddan amounted to £E15,990,660, or £E25.828 per debtor. An improvement has now been introduced into the procedure for recovery of debt; but we can well believe Lord Kitchener when he states that the introduction of this improvement without the protection accorded by the Five Feddan Law might have had serious consequences for a large number of the fellaheen.

The paragraphs dealing with public health, perhaps, constitute the most interesting portion of this Report. The glimpses which we obtain of the ravages of ophthalmia, of trachoma, of ankylostomiasis, of bilharziasis, and of plague make up an appalling record. Some of these diseases have been the perennial curse of Egypt. The ova of bilharziasis have been discovered in the tissues of mummies of the twentieth dynasty. Ophthalmia and trachoma are now known to have been rife as long as 3,500 years ago. The high rate of infantile mortality is mainly due to the ignorance and uncleanliness alike of midwives and of mothers. Against all these ravages of disease an energetic campaign is being waged. The organisation of village sanitary inspection in order to deal with the unspeakable conditions which create disease is foreshadowed for the future. For the present a single model village on sanitary lines has been erected; but in general an inadequate substitute for both sanitary inspection and to some extent for an effective public medical service is provided by the institution of the village barber, who, like the barber-surgeon of ancient times in England, performs such operations as application of leeches, cupping, simple dressings, vaccination, and circumcision. Every barber must attend a course of lectures of three weeks' duration at the Government hospital and obtain a certificate. He is prohibited from ordering or dispensing medicine, but he examines and certifies deaths, issues permits of burial, reports to the District Medical Officer deaths involving suspicion of infectious disease and cases of suspicious disease or outbreaks of infectious disease and other "matters of sanitary interest." A new class of better qualified sanitary barbers trained in first-aid work is being gradually created. The total number of men of this class reached 389 in 1913. The twenty-two general hospitals managed by the Department of Public Health dealt with 42,792 in-patients, 17,652 voluntary patients, and 207,882 out-patients in 1913. Eleven ophthalmia hospitals are now at work. They cured 25,000 patients and performed 30,000 operations. More than 9,000 people who presented themselves for treatment were blind in one or both eyes. Half of these were aged under twenty. Children's dispensaries and institutions for the training of midwives are being developed in the large towns. Research, the foundation of all sanitary and medical progress, is being undertaken through the Hygienic Institute. It is interesting to learn that attempts are to be made to deal with ankylostomiasis on lines developed successfully in one of the German African colonies.

It is impossible here to consider the details of the financial section of the Report, which deals with the accounts of a revenue and expenditure approaching eighteen millions of £E, of the Annex on Trade, which analyses the twenty-eight millions of £E of imports and thirty-two millions of exports, of the account of legal changes, and of the important paragraphs describing the development of education. But the pages dealing with constitutional changes cannot be passed by without some attention. Last year a new Organic Law was promulgated and the new Legislative Assembly of 66 members, representing about two million voters, and replacing the old Legislative Council and General Assembly, was elected. The voters were divided into groups of 50 on the basis, in the villages, of "hissas" (groups of families) of the

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village sheiks, and in the towns of groups living in one neighbourhood. The groups of 50 chose delegates, who elected members by two ballots on December 13th and 20th. In 43 constituencies members were returned by an absolute majority on the first day; in 23 others a second ballot was necessary. The new Assembly included 21 elected and 4 nominated members of the old Legislative Council and General Assembly. "The most successful candidates were the local landowners, personally known to the voters, and carpet-baggers met with scant success." There are 49 landowners, 8 lawyers, 4 merchants, 3 ulemas and heads of religious sects, and one engineer in the new body. The new Assembly takes over the powers of the two Chambers which it has succeeded with certain extensions. It can delay and initiate legislation, and establish machinery by which the Government can directly consult the electors on any proposition to which the Assembly is opposed. Other important constitutional changes are the creation of two new Ministries of Waqfs (religious endowments) and Agriculture.

Like Egypt, the Sudan has suffered from the lowness of the Nile. But revenue increased from £E1,428,605 to £E1,664,570. The increase was largely due to an agreement by which the Egyptian Government credits the Sudan with the duties levied in Egyptian ports on goods coming to and going from the Sudan. The State railways showed a decrease in profits from £E133,753 to £E120,380 owing to increased expenditure in relaying and renewals. Much is hoped from the Imperial guarantee of a loan of £E3,000,000 for developing cotton growing. Excessive infantile mortality is commented on in the Sudan as in the Egyptian Report. The Government conducts a Labour Bureau, which is not only used by the officers of its own Public Works Department, but also by European concessionaires, Egyptian agriculturists, and others. Minor military operations have been necessary to suppress arms traffic and quell tribal disturbances; but in general the year has been uneventful.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION IN 1913-14

Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, 1913-14. Cd. 7392. 1914. 4d.

During the year ended August 31st, 1913, there were in Scotland 3,177 Primary Schools, giving accommodation for 1,052,659 scholars, and 193 Higher Grade Schools, accommodating 40,922 scholars. The average number of pupils on the registers of the Higher Grade Schools was 26,434. Of the total number of children of statutory school age (5 to 14) 95·69 per cent. were on the registers of the various State-aided and other schools. Apparently, therefore, "considerably over 4 per cent. of the number are not even by way of receiving education as required by law." One of the difficulties of School Boards in sparsely populated districts has been the provision of education for very small numbers of children in outlying parts of their areas. The Act of 1908 empowers School Boards to provide conveyance and lodging for outlying pupils so that they might attend an ordinary school. The expenditure under this head, which was £874 in 1909–10, has grown to £2,254.

The majority of Scotch School Boards have now taken steps to prescribe fixed entering and leaving dates under the Act of 1908, in order to minimise the interruption of work caused by pupils entering and leaving school intermittently throughout the year. Since 1909 the number of exemptions from school attendance has continued to increase, partly because many scholars have been given legal permission to absent themselves from school during the period between their fourteenth birthday and the "prescribed date" of leaving next ensuing, and probably in some degree owing to trade prosperity. The number of exemptions in 1912–13 was 9,440. It is noticeable that no less than 316 School Boards—one-third of the whole number, 952—granted no exemptions at all in the year 1912–13. The Act of 1908, whilst it made the medical inspection of school children compulsory, did not authorise the provision of medical treatment. The organisation of medical treatment had, however, already begun before it was made legal. The Education (Scotland) Act, 1913, not only permits but requires such provision to be made in the case of necessitous children. Grants amounting to £6,709 in aid of the school medical service were paid last year. The expenditure of the School Boards in 1912–13 on medical inspection and treatment, and on food, clothing, etc., for necessitous children (including accommodation for school meals) amounted to £34,196, as against £24,594 in the year previous. The number of schools, special classes, etc., for defective and epileptic children has increased from 28 in 1909 to 54 in 1913, and the number of scholars taught from 1,227 to 4,074. The grant paid by the Department for this work in 1913 was £10,170. During this year also a grant of £4,851 was paid in respect of the education of 1,103 blind and deaf-mute children.

Up to the present only eighteen School Boards have adopted by-laws making attendance at Continuation Classes compulsory. The authorities which have taken the step are thoroughly representative. "Besides various typical rural parishes in the southern portion of Scotland, and three in the island of Lewis, they include the larger parishes of Annan and Linlithgow, the burghs of Inverness, Stranraer and Haddington, and finally the city of Glasgow." Fairly wide use has been made by School Boards of their powers to require attendance at Continuation Classes or at a Day School for a stated period after the age of fourteen as a condition of exemption from ordinary Day School attendance before that age. The Report urges that greater use should be made of these powers.

Most of the Higher Grade Schools provide a secondary education up to the age of sixteen years. A smaller number of schools are staffed and equipped upon a scale which enables them to give a complete secondary education parallel to that offered by the older endowed schools. The number of Secondary Schools of this type is now 56; the number of pupils enrolled at the end of the year was 19,557, excluding pupils in those preparatory departments which earn grants as Primary Schools. Considerably more than half of the number of pupils who enter on a course of secondary education at the Centre Schools come direct from the Primary Schools, and 80 per cent. of the Primary Schools are sending forward pupils for higher instruction, very largely as a result of the bursar system. The expenditure upon bursaries by the Secondary Education Committees from district funds was £65,107 in 1913, besides which about £65,000 is provided out of separate endowment funds. The number of students attending Continuation Classes in 1911–12 was 144,815, and it is suggested that something approaching half the adolescent population between fourteen and seventeen years of age is receiving systematic instruction. There are 16 Central Institutions providing advanced specialised instruction. Besides general Technical Colleges, they include institutions for the teaching of art, hygiene and physical training, agriculture, veterinary science, cookery and domestic economy, nautical subjects and commerce. The total maintenance expenditure in 1912–13 was £115,836, of which £60,377 came from the Education Department. The output of certificated teachers has fallen somewhat short of the demand, though there are no grounds for alarm, the Report considering that "the outlook appears to be generally satisfactory." During the year included in the Report the junior students (from whom candidates for full training are now mainly drawn) numbered 3,242, and there were 1,328 students admitted to full training.

The total net ordinary expenditure of the School Boards in 1911–12 (excluding capital outlay) was £3,724,828. Of the ordinary income received (£3,754,391) 48·94 per cent. was provided by the State, the rates supplying 46·16 per cent. The total expenditure of schools in receipt of ordinary annual grant from the Department, but not under School Boards, was £307,292. The Department found 77·51 per cent. of the income of these voluntary schools, whilst voluntary contributions accounted for 14·06 per cent. Appendix I. of the Report contains a full list of the publications of the Scotch Education Department during the year.

THE HOMELESS POOR OF LONDON

Report of the Metropolitan Poor Law Inspectors' Advisory Committee on the Homeless Poor to December 31st, 1913. Cd. 7307. 2½d.

***Homeless Persons. Result of a census taken on the night of February 13th, 1914.** London County Council Publication No. 1671. P. S. King & Son. 2d.

The first of these papers contains a history of the development of the new scheme for the treatment of the destitute homeless poor. As the result of a Mansion House meeting, the Social Welfare Association for London was able early in 1911 to constitute a Special Committee on the subject containing representatives of Government departments, local authorities, and charitable agencies. This Committee carried through three measures. It established a Central Register of homeless persons at the Local Government Board. It induced the Board to transfer 24 of the metropolitan casual wards from the Boards of Guardians to the Metropolitan Asylums Board and to close the remainder. Finally it obtained particulars from all co-operating agencies as to the class of homeless persons whom they were prepared to help.

At this stage (March, 1912) the Special Committee was formally dissolved and replaced by a Committee appointed by the Local Government Board Inspectors. Steps were then taken to deal systematically with homeless persons found on the Embankment and in Central London at night. "It was laid down as a guiding principle that those who were not habitual vagrants should where possible be dealt with by voluntary agencies in order that the opportunity for making a fresh start in life might be afforded them." The Metropolitan Asylums Board established a central office at Waterloo Pier in telephonic communication with both the Casual Wards and Voluntary Institutions participating in the scheme. Specially deputed police officers on duty between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. distribute tickets to homeless persons, directing them to apply at the office. "Here the recipients of tickets are interviewed by the officer in charge, who, after taking particulars of the case, gives an order admitting them to one of the charitable institutions or to a casual ward, as in his judgment is most suitable." At the present time the police issue from 1,000 to 1,500 tickets per month. About nine-tenths of the persons given tickets apply at the Central Office. "Rather more than half the applicants at the Central Office are sent to the Charitable Agencies, and practically all avail themselves of this opportunity of shelter." A few detailed instances are given of cases where the charitable agencies have been able to help men back into regular work. "Of those for whom it is considered that the Casual Wards are more suitable, a proportion disappear without making use of the shelter offered, while about 60 per cent. go to the Casual Wards for which they have received admission orders." The detailed figures show that while orders issued for charitable agencies remain more or less constant at about 500 to 750 each month, the orders issued for Casual Wards have declined considerably since the initiation of the scheme. Direct application to the Casual Wards still, of course, continues. But the number of persons in London Casual Wards has now declined from over 1,000 to under 400 since the initiation of the scheme, and the consequent introduction of a uniformly strict administration into all the London wards.

What has happened to the persons who would have entered the Casual Wards under the old *régime?* According to the L.C.C. censuses of Homeless Persons, they have not gone to the shelters or to the streets, since the number of homeless persons spending the night in these ways have diminished. The Committee on the Homeless Poor believe that either fewer vagrants are coming to London or that "the lessening of the temptation to poor London residents to betake themselves to a vagrant life" has caused fewer of them to do so. So satisfied are the Committee with their achievements that they recommend that prosecutions for sleeping out should be undertaken in order to disperse the persons whom the London County Council census officers still find in the streets. The Report concludes with a warning on the pernicious effect of indiscriminate charity.

The London County Council Report represents the tenth of a series of censuses of homeless persons which date back to 1904. In that year 26,457 persons spent the night in common lodging-houses, casual wards, or the streets. On February 13th, 1914, the number was 21,048. The Casual Ward inmates were 335 as opposed to 399 in October, 1913; 546 in February, 1913, and 1,033 in February, 1912. The literally homeless persons in the streets, on staircases, and in shelters (without beds) were 540. There were 317 men, 112 women, and 5 young persons in the streets, while 102 men and 4 women were accommodated in shelters without beds. The total number of homeless persons in the streets, on staircases, and in shelters was 694 in October 1913, 649 in February 1913, 1,203 in February 1912, and 1,785 in February 1911. There is an average population of 18,000 nightly in the common lodging-houses for single men only. "These men presumably have no family ties, and are chiefly casual workers." In 1906 an enquiry into the professed occupations of 2,900 of them produced the following results: 540 general labourers, 426 street sellers, 381 porters, 183 waterside labourers, 169 carmen and ostlers, 116 bill-posters. The total common lodging-house population has decreased by some 1,300 persons since 1912 to 20,173. "The whole of the reduction has taken place in the houses devoted to single men, and may possibly be accounted for by migration out of London, for several deputies of common lodging-houses have commented upon the number of men who had gone to Rosyth."

PERSIAN TRADE AND POLITICS

Persia I. (1914). Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Persia. Cd. 7280. 1s. 6d.

Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Annual Series. Persia (general). No. 52261 Cd. 7048-78, 1½d.; Persia (Bunder Abbas), No. 5263, Cd. 7048-80, 3½d.; Persia (Arabistan Province), No. 5264, Cd. 7048-81, 1½d.; Persia (Kerman district), No. 5266, Cd. 7048-83, 1½d.; Persian Gulf (Bahrein Islands), 7048-84, 3½d.

The last document in the latest volume of correspondence relating to Persia is a telegraphic note stating that Salar-ad-Dowleh has left Persia for Europe. It is a somewhat more hopeful close to another year's (February to October, 1913) gloomy record of anarchy and incompetence, partly, it is to be feared, inbred, partly the result of the virtual condominium of that strangely ill-assorted pair, England and Russia. To attempt to unravel the tangled story of robbery and tribal feuds in every province is unnecessary; all that needs be said is that at last a certain security is appearing in the Southern provinces. The Swedish officers with their gendarmerie would seem to be making some slight headway, although here, too, a new element of complication was introduced through an affray between the Baktiaris and gendarmes in Teheran at the end of August. The difficulty raised by Salar-ad-Dowleh's return with Russian support was eventually overcome, and the many rumours of the ex-Shah's reappearance fortunately never materialised. From numerous notes in the present Blue Book it would seem almost as if the Chancelleries of Europe had time for little else than to exhaust themselves in an attempt to follow the movements of this elusive personality. At one moment he is reported to be at Dresden, at another in Venice, in Vienna, in Odessa, in Berlin; never, however, does it seem possible for the embassy in question at the moment to find out exactly where.

Those who hoped to obtain from this bulky volume any intelligent insight either into the real situation in Persia, or into the relations there between England and Russia, would be disappointed. Even the purely Persian correspondence is obviously fragmentary, while anything which would show up the real difficulty of England in the face of Russian encroachments has been carefully weeded out. Even as it is, however, it is only too easy to see that Persia itself, hampered by its two European "preceptors," cannot hope to carry on even the farce of independence much longer. There is one satisfactory point, that, as the present correspondence shows, under our influence a syndicate is at last prospecting the line from Mohammerah on the Shat-el-Arab, northward; but this one promise of progress stands alone.

More interesting than this bewildering miscellany of disconnected correspondence are the reports from our Consuls in Persia, some of which have already been noticed in the Blue Book Supplement of April 4th. The General Report on Trade from the Legation at Teheran (Cd. 7048–78) (it may be noticed incidentally that the Consuls retain this recognised English spelling while our diplomats have advanced to a new form "Tehran") shows an increase for the year ending March 20th, 1913, of 1·3 per cent., to £18,252,889 from £18,234,832 the year before. Of the

countries trading with Persia, Russia again easily heads the list, taking 69 per cent. of the total exports and sending in 58 per cent. of the imports, an increase in total trade of 14 per cent. as compared with last year. Great Britain's share in the import trade into Persia was 27 per cent., in exports, 13 per cent. In our sales to Persia there was last year an extraordinary drop of 30 per cent., but fortunately this is due for the larger part to the temporary falling off of silver sales to the Imperial Bank of Persia. Apart from those the decrease amounts to 4 per cent. alone. Germany, our next rival, showed a large increase in sales and the report gives the stereotyped warning against competition from this quarter. One of those strange anomalies is recorded that occasionally startle the economist. England, the most highly developed industrial country in the world, is to send out raw material to the most backward and most miserable! An experiment, we are told, is now being made with the exportation of raw wool from the United Kingdom for the carpet manufactures of South Persia! An excellent report (Cd. 7048–81), concise, but full of information, and one that might well serve as a model to Consuls in other parts, is sent in for the Province of Arabistan, the district which will be opened up by the proposed railway from Mohammerah to Khoramabad. There is a good deal of oil already being worked in this province, and experimental cotton plantations are proving a success near Shuster, a town which brings at once to the memory that American gentleman of the same name whose struggles for the financial redemption of Persia were so roughly interrupted by Russian intervention. This district, it would appear, enjoys a less troubled existence than the rest of Persia, and little difficulty, we are told, is found in getting cases settled or in the recovery of debt. A very different picture is presented by the equally excellent report (Cd. 7048–83) from the Province of Kerman. The province, which is the centre of the carpet-making industry, is cut off from the sea by the bandit-haunted hills of Fars and has suffered particularly severely during the past two years. "This district" writes the Consul gloomily, "is not prolific in natural or manufactured articles" (except carpets), and the length and insecurity of the routes connecting it with its port of Bunder Abbas discourage any attempt at miscellaneous export. "In the present condition of the country," he continues, "it would be cynical to call on foreign commercial enterprise to direct its attention further to Kerman." For the existence of the carpet industry in the district the Consul can find no explanation except a freak of development. The country is desolate, and Kerman itself is situated in a desert, drawing its water from a source twenty miles away. Trade during the earlier part of 1912 was brought almost to a standstill by the activity of robber bands; bankruptcies were frequent, and stoppages of work, causing a loss of £1,000 a week to British and British-protected firms, were caused frequently for no further reason than the whim or spite of the Governor. "Such," says the Consul, "are some of the difficulties in the face of which foreign trade in Kerman has to be carried on, and against which energy and intelligence are practically powerless." Over various projects of reform and rumours of rich coal fields waiting to be exploited, he is sceptical, at any rate as far as the immediate future is concerned. "It is," he says, "only by judiciously aligned railways that Persia will, if ever, be redeemed." His one note of advice to European exporters contains a certain macaber wit. There would, he says, be some market for European medicines "if furnished with labels printed in Persian." "The sale of drugs," he adds, "under labels which the shopkeeper could not understand has led to accidents and made purchasers shy."

The trade of Bunder Abbas (Cd. 7048–80) has naturally suffered severely from the depredations of the robber bands in the hinterland, which have grown so bad during recent years that even the native and Indian merchants who formerly escaped during the summer to the neighbouring hills now prefer to brave the baking heat of this arid little town to the risk of capture. The Consul, however, more optimistic than his comrade in Kerman, hopes for better things through the advent of a new Governor-General in that province and from the vigorous action which is now being taken in Fars against the nomad robber tribes.

The trade of the Bahrein Islands (Cd. 7048–84) on the opposite side of the Gulf stands entirely separate, since it depends wholly upon the pearl fishing industry. In 1912–13, out of a total trade of some £4,500,000, at least £3,000,000, is accounted for by pearls alone. Were the take of pearls suddenly to cease, says the Consul, or even to be heavily reduced for several years, the vast majority of the population would leave the country. Exports and imports of general merchandise decreased by 14 per cent. last year, the only explanation which the Consul is able to suggest being an unusual decrease of smuggling into Persia! There does not, says the Consul, seem to be any openings for British trade on the island. Cotton piece-goods and cotton shawls, used as headdresses, are the British products most in demand. "It is advisable," hints the Consul gently, "that British merchants should ascertain from time to time whether there has been any change in the public taste in headdresses, shirtings, loin cloth, etc." Apparently even in the most unexpected quarters fashion proves a wayward mistress!

REPUBLICAN CHINA

China. Further Correspondence. Cd. 7356. 7d.

Throughout the Chinese revolution the British official attitude has been one of chilly neutrality. We were among the last to recognise the new Republic, and we have shown ourselves at least no better than the other Great Powers in the conduct of the loan negotiations. This lack of sympathy comes out clearly enough in this volume of "Correspondence"; and one cannot get rid of the feeling that our representatives in China would have preferred the comparative simplicity of the old *regime* to the complicated problems of the new. At the same time it contains an excellent series of reports, clearly written and full of picturesque incidents. It is, of course, like all Blue Books on Foreign Affairs, fragmentary and disconnected, since diplomatic caution forbids the publication of many important documents. But for those who already have some knowledge of Chinese affairs it is invaluable, and, it must in justice be admitted, even its pessimism has been amply justified by later events. The volume ends on a note of tragic irony with a translation of President Yuan Shih-kai's inaugural address and his oath of loyalty to the Republic. "European scholars," he said at that time, "have taught me that a constitutional government must needs respect the law and a republic morality." It was on this basis of law and morality that he promised to perform his duties to the State. Hardly a month after these words were spoken Yuan's rule had become a virtual dictatorship; in another few weeks China's first Parliament had been reduced to a rump by the exclusion of the opposition party, and shortly afterwards was sent home for good. Since that time the country has remained in the throes of mixed anarchy and reaction, the pangs, it may be, of a new birth, but, as is equally possible, the agony of final dissolution.

It is not difficult to foresee the collapse of the new *regime* from the incidents recounted in the present volume, during the period between December, 1912, and October, 1913. The main points dealt with are the elections for the first and, so far, only Parliament, the rebellion in the South, and the Japanese murders at Nanking. Throughout the whole, as the one connecting thread, are the interminable loan negotiations. It is a painful record of incompetence, corruption, and general anarchy, in which brigands, disbanded troops, and the regular army play an almost indistinguishable *rôle*, and in which the only bright light is the apparently inexhaustible recuperative powers of the working population, which would appear to go about its tasks almost undisturbed by the scum which has floated to the top in this long period of disorder. If the reports of the English consuls are to be believed, the elections were little more than a farce. "Bribery and corruption, impersonation and other malpractices," we are told, "were their chief features." Many instances are reported in which scores of voting papers were handed in by the same individual. In some districts a regular trade seems to have been carried on in the buying and selling of papers, which were then handed in at the booths by riotous bands of "Dummy" voters. Many electors arrived at the polling stations to find that votes had already been given in their names, and in many cases ballot boxes were destroyed and voting papers scattered during disputes with the election officials. More interest than had been expected was taken in the elections, but it is clear that the conception of republican politics had not penetrated very deeply. In one case, for instance, that is reported a prominent local magnate was chairman of the conservative group and at the same time a member of the progressive committee!

The elections once over, there seems to have been a temporary, but deceptive, revival of order and security, although in most provinces robber hordes and troops of disbanded soldateska continued to terrorise the peaceful population. But the provincial governments had already begun to taste the sweets of independence, and the central authorities were almost powerless. The rebellion of the Young China Party in the South was inevitable, and when this broke out in the summer anarchy was more complete than before. This "after-revolution" is described in a series of graphic letters and the general results summed up in a dispatch of September 22nd, announcing the collapse of the rebellion. "It must be conceded," writes its author, "that the principal weapon used by the Central Government and its supporters has been bribery. No decisive success in the field was gained by the Northern generals, nor has anything in the

nature of a lesson been inflicted on the rebel forces. Desultory fighting, in most cases at ranges which rendered even the modern rifle innocuous, was followed in almost every case by protracted negotiations, resulting in the fixing of a definite price at which the leaders were prepared to be bought off, and the men to disperse after laying down their arms and receiving a bonus in cash." The Southern rebels, it is pointed out, had broken up, impressed not by the horrors of defeat, but by the direct pecuniary advantage of opposition to the central government. It was an ominous precedent, and the effects are now seen in the disorders of the present day, created for the greater part by large bands of discharged troops, who know only the pleasant and not the bitter side of war, and are now incapable of settling down to peaceful occupations.

The final picture is one of Yuan Shih-kai's formal election to the presidency and of the pompous inaugural ceremonies. Here even the sober English official report warms to a certain sense of historic fitness in the description of a scene the strange contrasts and ironies of which will give a magnificent opportunity to some future Carlyle. "There now remained," it runs, to give one extract from a long account, "only one more ceremony, perhaps the most delicate and significant of all. In the hall, which in past centuries had witnessed the brilliant functions of the Manchu Court, the President of the Republic received the congratulations of the representative of the ex-Imperial family. Prince Pu Lun, or simple 'Pulun,' as he was styled in the official 'Gazette,' attired in the full-dress uniform of a general, read a letter from the Ta Ch'ing Emperor, conferring on the new republic the blessing of the dethroned dynasty." Nor was the inevitable attempt at assassination lacking. "It has since transpired," we are told, "that the ceremony of inauguration was nearly marred by disaster. Major-General Chen Chou-yin, the chief of the Peking Detective Service, had been suborned by the enemies of Yuan Shih-kai, and, armed with small bombs, intended to blow to pieces the President and all his entourage. If he had been able to carry out his purpose at the moment of the taking of the oath, the members of the Diplomatic Body would have been included in the catastrophe. Fortunately, the general's manner on the previous day in making difficulties over the place assigned to him at the ceremony aroused suspicion, and secret inquiries instituted at his residence produced ample evidence of his guilt. He was accordingly handed over to the court-martial, by whom he was sentenced to death. The execution was carried out the day after the inauguration."

It is impossible here to do more than pick out one or two points from this important volume. For those interested in the development of China it is indispensable. Particularly interesting to the student of politics is the clear description of the intricate machinery of the presidential election, and, further, the correspondence between the English Government and the Wai-chiao Pu over the attempt to summon to the first Parliament representatives of Chinese resident abroad. Their reasons for doing this, the machinery through which it was to be carried out, and the objections of the English Foreign Office are of more than Chinese significance alone, especially as a commentary on the somewhat similar proposal for Germany which has long been a cherished scheme of the Pan-German idealists.

INSHORE FISHERIES

Report of the Departmental Committee on Inshore Fisheries. Vol. I., Report and Appendices (Cd. 7373), 8½d.; Vol. II., Evidence and Index (Cd. 7374), 2s. 10d.

This Committee investigated the inshore fisheries of England and Wales other than Devon and Cornwall, which they considered to be sufficiently covered by the Departmental Committee that reported in 1913 (Cd. 6752). An inshore fisherman "as a rule goes out for a day or a night's fishing; he usually fishes from his own boat, which is generally one of limited dimensions and without steam power, fishing within sight of land, although not necessarily of home; and he also carries on those fisheries which do not in all cases require the use of a boat, such as fishing with stake nets and the gathering of shellfish by hand." It is a striking fact, as bearing on the efficiency of Parliament, that since 1866 29 committees have dealt directly with fisheries, besides six whose deliberations touched fishery questions, and this latest investigating body report that "our evidence has led us to make recommendations strikingly similar in many respects to those of former Committees, especially those contained in the Report of 1866—recommendations never yet carried into effect." The general trend of the evidence is that "while in some parts of the coast the industry is fairly holding its own, there are many places where there is distinct evidence of decline." The first batch of complaints centre round the alleged falling off in the quantity of fish, which is attributed to the operations of steam trawlers, the destruction of undersized fish, the depredations of sea-birds, and the pollution of waters. Statistical evidence of the decline in the supply of fish is wanting, but the complaint is universal as well as its attribution to the trawlers. The Committee point out that the proposed extension of the three-mile limit for the exclusion of trawling involves international considerations; it is at present being dealt with by another Committee. They recommend legislation enabling the Central Department to make Orders prohibiting the sale or marketing of undersized fish, subject to prescribed conditions and exceptions. The subject of depredations by sea-birds is pressed on the attention of the Home Office Committee on the Protection of Wild Birds, now sitting. Pollution is at present dealt with by the local fishery authorities, who have only powers to require refuse to be discharged beyond the three-mile limit, and "it seems desirable that these powers should be made to apply beyond this limit." The lack of sufficient harbour accommodation is severely felt in many places, and the Committee recommend that a complete survey should be made of all minor fishery harbours or places where boats are beached, and that the Central Department "should have a regular fund for England and Wales upon which, as in Scotland and Ireland, calls could be made for harbour works from time to time as occasion arises."

Difficulty in marketing fish results in inadequate returns obtained by the fisherman. Complaints are made of excessive and complicated railway rates, but the Committee cannot say how far these are justified. "The inshore fisherman is reticent, conservative, independent, and distrustful of his neighbours. He is an indifferent man of business. The exigencies of his calling, moreover, prevent his becoming an expert trader. Questions as to railway rates and current prices in distant markets are to him a mystery. He is adopting almost primitive methods of marketing his fish; except in a very few places he has made no attempt to co-operate with his neighbours for the purpose of doing better business." The Committee doubt the existence of "rings," but there are many intermediaries in the fish market, and "this can be said with some certainty, that, given the conditions which obtain at the small stations, it would be a miracle if the fishermen got full value for their catches, and that, in so far as their complaints are well-founded, it is not necessarily because fish-buyers are more grasping and less scrupulous than any other class of dealers, but because the provocative helplessness of the fishermen to meet combination with combination or to make full use of alternative markets has rendered inevitable the evils of which they complain." Fish-buyers will doubtless consider this faint praise. "We believe that the only remedy is the improved organisation of fishermen with co-operation as its basis," and the Committee urge the "immediate formation of a Fisheries Organisation Society," independent, but financed by national funds. Mr. Cheney, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, laid before the Committee suggestions for organising definite markets for fish through linking up local fishermen with the great co-operative societies; and these, though not formally adopted by the Committee, would appear worthy of being energetically followed up. If the assistance given to the Devon and Cornwall fishermen to equip their boats with motors proves successful, the Committee think it should be extended, but in no case should loans be made to individual fishermen; a system of credit banking on a co-operative basis is the solution. For the technical education of fishermen the Committee recommend special courses for children over 12 and continuation classes for youths and men, on the lines adopted by the Scottish Education Board.

The present system of administration by local committees has proved a failure, and the Committee advise the adoption of the centralisation which has been successful in Scotland and Ireland. The Fisheries branch of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries should be made co-equal with Agriculture, with a Permanent Secretary of its own. The Central Department should have powers to make, repeal, and enforce by-laws, to control and develop shellfish beds, to intervene where public fisheries or fishery rights are endangered, to collect full instead of imperfect statistics, to disseminate intelligence, to carry on scientific work, and to administer "ample funds" for fishery development. The coast should then be divided into four or five districts, each with a resident Local Inspector, whose duty should be, not personally to enforce by-laws, but to supervise the fishery officers, to establish good relations with the fishermen, and to study the conditions and problems of his district. Local committees should be formed for small coastal districts, to exercise purely advisory functions, and to include practical sea-going fishermen whose reasonable expenses of attendance should be paid. All fishery administration would thus be conducted by the Central Department and its officers, and all expenses would be met out of national funds.

XUM

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN IRELAND

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Thirteenth Annual Report, 1912–13. Cd. 7298. 2s. 3d.

The Department is assisted in its operations by four bodies: the Council of Agriculture, consisting of sixty-eight members appointed by the County Councils, thirty-four nominated by the Department, and two *ex officio*; the Agricultural Board, consisting of eight members appointed by the Provincial Committees and four by the Department; the Board of Technical Instruction, consisting of fifteen members representing the Provincial Committees and Local Authorities, two the Education Boards, and four the Department; and the Consultative Committee of Education, consisting of Mr. T. W. Russell and four members representing the Commissioners of National Education, the Intermediate Education Board, the Board of Technical Instruction, and the Agricultural Board. The finances are even more complicated, being recorded in four main accounts, the Parliamentary Vote for Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the Parliamentary Vote for Science and Art, the Endowment Fund, and the General Cattle Diseases Fund, besides a variety of Suspense Accounts. As far as can be ascertained, and that only with the expenditure of a good deal of trouble, the income of the year was about £682,000—*i.e.*, £539,400 from Parliamentary Votes and Grants or under Acts of Parliament, £35,000 advanced from Civil Contingencies for cattle disease, £83,100 from sales of securities, etc., £16,900 from local authorities, and £7,600 out of balances. The expenditure appears to have been about £660,000, and about £22,000 was added to balances. About £317,000 was spent on educational purposes, about £259,000 for agricultural and fishery purposes, and about £84,000 on general expenses. Cattle diseases appear to have cost net about £96,000.

Full particulars are given of the work of the Department under the heads of agriculture, technical instruction, fisheries, statistics and intelligence, veterinary, and transit and markets; while appendices contain particulars of accounts, of agricultural colleges and schools, of agricultural schemes, of technical instruction schemes and grants, etc. Those who wish to see what can be done for the encouragement of agriculture should study the schemes for instruction in agriculture, horticulture, butter-making, bee-keeping, and poultry-keeping, and the schemes for loans for fencing, purchase of implements, erection of iron barns, equipment of meal mills, village halls, etc., the schemes for breeding of horses, for veterinary dispensaries, etc. Schemes of technical instruction are in operation in all the counties and in ninety-one out of the ninety-six urban districts. In 1912–13 there were 18,919 young men and 26,422 young women attending classes in non-agricultural subjects, and in the Day Secondary Schools 13,456 pupils earned grants amounting to £28,576; in addition the Department paid grants amounting to £1,839 in respect of drawing and manual instruction in ninety-six primary schools.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCOTLAND

Second Annual Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children in Scotland, for the year ending July 31st, 1912, by Lewis D. Cruickshank, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer, Scotch Education Department. 1914. H.M. Stationery Office. 6d.

The first report on the Scotch school medical service was written by Dr. W. Leslie Mackenzie and published from the Local Government Board for Scotland. The second report emanates from the Scotch Education Department. It forms an excellent text-book on the school medical service, quite apart from its value as a record of achievements. There were during the year under review 110 school medical officers in Scotland, mostly full time. Most of them are also medical officers of health, or attached to the staff of a medical officer of health. The number of whole-time school nurses employed was 52, distributed amongst 21 areas. Although, for the present, the Board is satisfied with the inspection of two groups of children—the "entrants" and "leavers"—a good many authorities conduct three or four routine inspections. In addition there is a large amount of inspection of special cases. Owing to different standards adopted by different school doctors, it is not possible to give a reliable estimate of the total amount of malnutrition amongst school children, but the report of the Glasgow medical officer, which contains a comparison of children attending different types of school, is worth mentioning. He found that "in the board schools the percentage-incidence of bad nutrition was 4·13, in the voluntary schools 5·6, in the day-industrial schools 16·9, in the schools for mentally defective children 18·2, and in the schools for physically defective children it reached the astonishingly high figure of 40·7. In the last case the percentage-incidence is abnormally high on account of the type of case attending the school for physically defectives. The children that attend this school are largely those suffering from the effects of rickets or of tuberculous disease. Rickets is essentially a disease of nutrition, while tuberculosis is frequently associated with a condition of mal-nutrition." On the basis of the returns furnished by the reports of the school-medical officers, there would appear to be approximately 10 per cent. of the school children suffering from visual defects in need of treatment, defective vision being far more prevalent among girls than among boys. About 2 per cent. of the children suffer from fairly well-marked deafness. The proportion of children with enlarged tonsils and glands and adenoids is difficult to estimate, but enlarged tonsils at any rate appear to be fairly common. Dental disease is very prevalent, and "the majority of the medical officers are emphatic in stating that dental treatment is one of the most pressing problems in connection with the hygiene of children." As regards tuberculosis, "approximately 1,489 cases . . . were discovered as the result of the routine inspection of children in the year under review. Of these approximately 576 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 204 were case of tuberculous disease of the bones and joints, 333 were cases of tuberculous glands and 376 were cases of tuberculosis not classified," whilst "large numbers of doubtful cases not classified as tuberculous were being kept under constant supervision."

Up to July 31st, 1912, no schemes for the treatment of necessitous children had been organised by the School Boards. It was not clear whether the Education (Scotland) Act of 1908 conferred upon them power to treat the diseases of school children. A test case was, therefore, submitted by the Glasgow School Board, and in January, 1913, the Court of Session issued its decision that the cost of treatment could not legally be defrayed out of school rates. Treatment was legalised by the Education (Scotland) Act, 1913, and in the same year 25 school clinics were opened apart from the Dunfermline clinic, which was opened in 1910 by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. In a number of other places different arrangements were made for treatment. No fewer than 80 school boards have made provision for the treatment of defective vision and supplied spectacles to 3,560 children. Dental treatment was provided for by 45 boards, the number of children receiving treatment being 4,829. Four school boards have installed X-ray apparatus. In a few places arrangements have been made for treatment of ringworm by X-rays at local hospitals. Amongst the special schools reference may be made to the school at Laurieston for pupils suffering from ringworm and favus, established because of the number of children who were absent from school for long periods owing to these diseases.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN TROPICAL DISEASES

Report of the Advisory Committee for the Tropical Diseases Research Fund for the year 1913. Cd. 7261. 2s. 4d.

West Africa: Vital Statistics of Non-native Officials, 1913. Cd. 7263. 1½d.

The Advisory Committee was constituted in 1904. The income of the fund, derived from the Imperial Government and from contributions from India and the colonies, amounted in 1913 to £3,445. The expenditure was £3,600, made up of grants to the London School of Tropical Medicine, the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and the Universities of London and Cambridge. Voluminous appendices contain reports on anti-malarial measures in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, reports from British Schools of Tropical Medicine, and reports on work done in colonial laboratories.

Most of the special reports on malaria show that there has been a decline in the mortality from that disease during the year, but in view of the results which have been achieved in Panama, Hong Kong, and elsewhere, the death-rates still seem high. Several of the medical officers point out that great difficulty in applying efficient measures arises from the ignorance and apathy of the colonists themselves. In the places mentioned the individual is more or less under the control either of the Government or of municipalities, but in a widely scattered district, like that of Southern Rhodesia, for example, voluntary efforts alone are possible. The Governments concerned are doing all they can to educate the public in the causes and prevention of malaria by means of free distribution of leaflets, lectures, teaching in schools, etc.

The report of the Professor of Protozoology at the London

University contains an interesting account of experiments made to determine the parts played by rats and fleas respectively in the transmission of *Trypanosoma lewisi*. From the laboratory at Cambridge under Professor Nuttall, no less than 23 publications dealing chiefly with parasitology were issued during the year. At the London School of Tropical Medicine work has been carried out in connection with leishmaniasis, *Trypanosoma lewisi*, *T. rhodesiense*, the sand flea *Phlebotomus*, and other infective organisms. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine devoted its attention chiefly to various tsetse flies, trypanosomes, sleeping sickness, and agricultural pests. Fully half the volume consists of reports from colonial laboratories. From British Guiana there is a long report dealing with *Filaria Bancrofti* and with epidemic dropsy. The report of Dr. Ferguson on the very satisfactory results of his efforts to reduce ankylostomiasis and malaria in his district on the Demerara River was deemed so important that it was circulated to all Government medical officers in the colony. As the Surgeon-General remarks, a birth-rate of 35·3 and a death-rate of 16·9 per thousand are "highly encouraging figures." In Ceylon a new parasite producing dysenteric symptoms has been investigated, and research carried out in connection with splenomegaly, pseudo-diphtheria, and the thrush fungus. In Fiji excellent results are described of the treatment of yaws by salvarsan, and the influence of manipulated rice in the causation of beri-beri has been further investigated. The work in Hong Kong was directed chiefly to infection conveyed by mosquitoes. In Jamaica, enteric fever, ankylostomiasis, dysentery, vomiting sickness, and other diseases were the subject of research. Beri-beri, leprosy, blackwater fever, and malaria have been investigated in the Malay States; while from Sierra Leone, Trinidad, the Windward Isles, and the Leeward Isles come further interesting reports.

It is satisfactory to note the fairly steady improvement in the health of British West African officials (including those in the Nigeria, Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Gold Coast services). During the year 1903 the invaliding rate was 65 per 1,000. In 1912 it was only 28. There was a set-back in 1913, when the rate rose to over 43. But the death-rate continued to fall, and was under 12 per 1,000. The rate would have been still lower had it not been for the abnormally large number of deaths among the 340 Europeans of the West Africa Frontier Force. There are 2,433 non-native officials in these colonies. During 1913 326 officials left the service, with an average length of service of 4 years and 7 months, and at an average age of 35. Of the 326 losses, 30 were due to death and 108 to invalidings, after an average length of service of 4 years and 10 months. There has been a steady increase in the length of service of the officers who died or retired. The average was only 2 years and 4 months in 1903.

THE ADMIRALTY OIL CONTRACT

Navy (Oil Fuel). Agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Ltd. Cd. 7419. 7d.

This paper, which has been very fully dealt with in the Press, contains an Explanatory Memorandum, a copy of the agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, extracts from Mr. Churchill's speeches in the House of Commons in defence of the policy of the Admiralty with regard to oil fuel, and the Report of the Admiralty Commission which visited the Persian oilfields. Whatever may be the merits of the policy of the Admiralty, there can be no complaint with regard to the lucidity with which its general case is here presented. The four main arguments for oil fuel are (1) that warships burning oil possess a large excess of speed over those burning coal; (2) that the radius of action is increased enormously owing to the greater facilities for stowing oil and the possibility of refuelling at sea; (3) that the possibility of refuelling at sea is of particular importance to the British Navy, since it is incumbent upon a navy which is definitely founded upon an assumption of superior strength to be able to remain at sea while the weaker navy bides its opportunity in port; (4) that the large amount of labour and physical exhaustion involved in recoaling is saved. "According to present experience, the superiority of oil fuel over coal is most marked in ships of a certain type, *e.g.*, light cruisers and destroyers." Experience in the use of oil fuel in ships of the largest size will be gained when the five oil-driven battleships of the 1912-13 programme are in commission. "The policy of the Admiralty with regard to the provision of oil is to spread its contracts as far as possible over widely separated fields." The Government, by its purchase of 2,601,000 shares, is obtaining a majority of 2,000 share votes in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. This experiment in indirect collectivism is of importance from an industrial point of view. Except for a single reference to the influence of the company's operations upon the tranquillity of the district at present being worked, the Report does not deal with the political questions which arise out of the enormous strengthening of British interests in Southern Persia as the result of the step taken by the Admiralty. The excellent map at the end of the volume shows that the northern half of the oilfield is all within about a hundred miles of the Turco-Persian frontier, while the refinery is situated on the extreme edge of Persian territory.

TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION

Departmental Committee on the Superannuation of Teachers: Report of the Committee on the First Reference. Cd. 7364. 2½d.

Departmental Committee on the Superannuation of Teachers: Report of the Committee on the Second Reference. Cd. 7365. 5d.

The Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1898, was amended by a further Act in 1912. The main point of the first reference of the Committee was to find out whether, and by how much, the total cost of the proposals under the amending Act would fall short of the equivalent of a perpetual annuity of £200,000 accruing from April 1st, 1912, and to report upon the methods by which the system of superannuation might be further improved without incurring an expenditure from public funds in excess of the surplus, if any, remaining from the annuity. Actuaries were appointed, and their report, which fills the greater part of the volume, showed that the cost of the amendments was equivalent to an annual charge of £279,237. There was, therefore, no surplus to be disposed of.

The chief item in the terms of the second reference was to consider and report upon the best system by which provision can be made for the superannuation of teachers in secondary and technical schools and institutions, schools of art, colleges and schools for the training of teachers, pupil-teacher centres, and other schools and institutions (not being universities or university colleges) which are aided by grants from the Board of Education. Schemes for elementary and university teachers are now in operation. The object of the present enquiry was to frame a scheme for the teachers in all the intervening State-aided places of education. After reviewing the schemes for elementary school teachers and the federated universities, and describing the extent and methods of the existing provision for superannuation among secondary and other teachers, the Committee proceed to their own recommendations. They suggest the establishment in all the schools, etc., included in the terms of reference of a system of insurance for full-time teachers similar to that established in the federated universities, and, in addition, State assistance in the form of superannuation and disablement allowances. It is suggested that when increased grants are available for the maintenance of secondary and technical schools, a system of providing for the superannuation of the teachers in them by means of insurance policies should be made compulsory, and that the compulsion should be enforced as a condition of grant from the Board of Education. The amount of the contribution should be 10 per cent. of the teacher's salary, subject, however, to a minimum limit of £10 per annum to the premium payable on any teacher's salary and a maximum limit of £500 to the salary in respect of which the payment of premiums should be compulsory. The employers of teachers should be able to deduct from salaries an amount not exceeding 5 per cent., the remainder of the 10 per cent. contribution being paid by the employers themselves. Teachers coming under the scheme should, like university teachers, have the choice between several optional policies, and these options should be of the three main types contained in the university scheme—viz., endowment insurance, deferred annuity with return of premiums, or deferred annuity without return of premiums. It should, as in the university scheme, be a condition that the policies should mature at the age of 60, but should improve in value if not then claimed The superannuation and disablement allowances provided by the State should be on the same lines as the similar provision made for teachers in elementary schools. It is calculated that the scheme will cost the State 15 per cent. of the total cost of the present system of pensions for elementary school teachers, whatever that may be. ("The total cost of the pension system for elementary school teachers has not yet been ascertained.") The annual contributions of the employers of teachers (largely local authorities) would amount to about £125,000. Lord Farrer dissents from the Report and suggests that a simpler plan, and a cheaper one in the end, would be for the State to provide "an inalienable minimum subsistence maintenance for old age or disablement for all teachers, elementary and secondary, recognised by the Board of Education—*i.e.*, a combination of deferred annuity and pension, which would be certain, and that the individual employee should be able to add to this amount by his or her own savings as the result of thrift." Mr. H. Fitzherbert

Wright, who also signs a separate note of dissent, suggests the possibility of adopting the system now in operation in Scotland. Both dissentients view with disfavour the proposals regarding insurance through private insurance companies.

RUBBER

Diplomatic and Consular Reports: Annual Series. Trade of the Congo, 1912 (No. 5,260), 3½d. Brazil: Port of Pará, 1910–12 and 1913 (part) (No. 5262), 2½d.

Rubber formed 76·9 per cent. of the exports of the Congo in 1910 and 63·9 per cent. in 1911. Profit has now disappeared owing to the competition of plantation rubber. "Much is hoped from the palm-oil industry, which is being almost entirely exploited by British capital, and from gum copal. Valuable mineral deposits have also been reported from time to time, but difficulties of transport present a serious obstacle." The future of the Congo is full of uncertainty. The customs statistics are unreliable, but Belgium appears to supply two-thirds of the imports and Britain one-tenth.

"In consequence of the constant decline in the prices obtained for rubber during the last three years the trade of the Amazon has suffere l heavily, and the commercial conditions at Manáos are now in a really desperate position, while those at Pará are little better." In addition to the competition of plantation rubber, it is alleged that the speculators working in a ring "take advantage of the immediate needs of the producers to buy all their crop, and then retail it to the consumers as they require it" at much higher prices; high freights and consequent high prices are attributed to the British and German shipping companies. "In reality, living is expensive largely on account of the extravagant standard of living and the neglect of agriculture and all local means of food, clothing, building, and other supplies," so that the working expenses of running a ship are very high and there is little profit in transport. "The truth is that the methods of Brazilian finance in the rubber trade are utterly unbusinesslike and wasteful, and further, the local product is burdened with taxes and charges which it cannot bear against the rivalry of increasing quantities of other rubber which is cheaply produced, even if it possesses slightly inferior qualities." It is also noteworthy that "most of the money gained in the golden days of great profits from rubber was taken to Europe. Some was invested there and very little remained in Brazil."

LABOUR PROTECTION IN FOREIGN MERCANTILE NAVIES

House of Lords Return, showing legal obligations of the Owners of Merchant Vessels trading under the Flags of Germany, France, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Russia, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, Greece and Belgium towards their Captains, Officers and Seamen. H. of L. (35). 9½d.

This paper is based to a large extent on a similar return obtained in 1908—viz., H. of L. (14) of 1908. The absence of a tabular summary makes it somewhat difficult to compare the legal rights of seamen in the different countries. To take the question of the hours of labour, it appears that Austria-Hungary, Belgium, the Netherlands and Russia have not inserted any provisions for the protection of seamen in their maritime codes. France fixes a maximum of 8 hours for engine-room workers and 12 for deck seamen, with overtime at the rate of 1 franc per hour. (Owing to vagueness in the language of the Return it is not clear what is the actual meaning of the French regulations with regard to Sunday labour.) Norway forbids the employment of any member of the crew for over 18 hours out of the 24, and provides that after 18 hours' work a man shall be entitled to 8 hours' rest. If over 14 hours are worked immediately after or before leaving or approaching a port overtime must be paid at the rate of at least 5½d. an hour. Sweden and Norway both forbid all Sunday work except such as is absolutely necessary. Germany absolutely prohibits the employment of the crew in loading or unloading cargo on Sunday. According to the law of each of the three Scandinavian countries, if loading or unloading is undertaken by the crew on Sunday half a day's wages are to be paid for each 2 hours' work begun. Germany forbids the employment of the crew in port for more than 10 hours, or 8 hours in the tropics. Nearly all countries have some provision in their codes with regard to the repatriation of distressed seamen at the expense of their employers or of the State. The provisions for Old Age Pensions, Pensions for Widows, Sickness and Accident payments and medical treatment are complicated, and depend largely on the general insurance codes of the various countries.

INVENTION IN 1913

Thirty-first Report of the Comptroller of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks for the year 1913. H.C. 161 of 1914. 2½d.

This report shows that genius, in invention at least, instead of being erratic, harnesses itself to practical things, for the chief industries in which applications for patents were most numerous in 1913 were those in which unsolved problems presented themselves as matters of daily occurrence. The motor-vehicle industry, aeronautics, internal combustion engines, the oil industry, railway signalling, signalling in mines, advertising by intermittent signs, coagulation of rubber, and kinematographs are marked out for special prominence. The inventive spirit flows where it is most wanted. The following table gives the leading particulars:

		Number. 1913.	Average. 1908–12.	Average. 1903–7.
Patents:	Applications	30,077	29,806	29,016
	Sealed	16,599	16,119	15,314
Designs:	Applications	40,429	34,027	23,100
	Registered	39,275	33,203	22,284
Trade Marks:	Applications ...	9,689	10,381	10,434
	Registered ...	5,071	5,522	4,567

Only about one-third of the complete specifications accepted in 1905–12 were not anticipated either in whole or in part. About 65 per cent. of the patents sealed expire at the beginning of the fifth year through non-payment of renewal fees, and 90 per cent. at the beginning of the tenth. The revenue of the office in 1913 was £332,962 from fees, and £13,362 from sales of publications; the expenditure was £194,423 (£142,074 on salaries) and the surplus £151,901.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE

Correspondence relating to the Recent General Strike in South Africa. Cd. 7348. 2s. 3d.

This Blue Book contains telegrams and despatches exchanged between Lord Gladstone and the Colonial Office, together with long extracts from newspapers and official reports of General Smuts's and Mr. Creswell's speeches in Parliament on the Indemnity Bill. Three general features of the situation are apparent throughout the volume. First, there is a striking contrast between the speeches of Mr. Creswell and Mr. Poutsma, on the one hand, and the revolutionists, such as Mr. Crawford, on the other. Secondly, the utter inability of the Government and of Lord Gladstone to realise the men's point of view on the subject of retrenchment is made evident on page after page. "The Railway Department," writes Lord Gladstone, "of course acts in the interests of the State, and cannot be expected to retain men whose services are not required." Nowhere in this whole volume is there any trace of an appreciation among the supporters of the Government of the logical social implications of the economic insecurity of the worker. Thirdly, there is the fact of the exceptional position of the white proletariat of South Africa. This is forcibly stated in Lord Gladstone's despatch of February 17th, where he shows that the professional classes, farmers, Civil servants and shopkeepers number 183,535, as against 92,000 white workmen, who might belong to trade unions. He states that less than 50 per cent. of the workers actually are organised. "If Syndicalist labour," writes Lord Gladstone, "claims the right to coerce the community if it can, a similar right belongs to other classes of the community if they can."

The description of many scenes in the struggle will make this volume of living interest to all observers of labour movements. Strike meetings, the licensed violence of the burgher forces at Germiston, the police-court proceedings in connection with persons who ventured out at night contrary to martial law, and the arrest of the Federation leaders at the Johannesburg Trades Hall are all vividly portrayed. There is a copy of the detailed return of alleged outrages by strikers which was presented to Parliament.

THE COMMERCIAL SIDE OF AGRICULTURE

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries: Annual Report of the Commercial Control Branch for the year 1913. Cd. 7354. 4d.

This report describes the activities of the Board under the Food and Drugs Acts, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts, and various other statutes. There was the usual crop of cases of margarine sold as butter—in one case as "nut butter"!—and 154 "fancy names" were approved under which the artificial product might be sold. Gourmets will be interested to know that it was decided that Stilton and Wensleydale cheeses should

"invariably be made of whole milk, or milk with cream added, and that Cheddar, Cheshire, Cotherstone, Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Leicestershire cheeses should be made from whole milk, except in cases where the milk is too rich and part of the cream is removed in order that the cheese may have the proper consistency." A series of cases is detailed in which the Board acted as intermediary in complaints of railway rates and facilities. On page 35 some important details are given of the difference between the wholesale and retail prices of artificial manures, "due to the very great increase in the cost of packing and distributing and to the loss which occurs in some cases through keeping the article in stock. Kainit, for example, can be obtained at about £2 15s. a ton in four or five ton lots, but costs 6s. for 1 cwt. (equal to £6 a ton), and 1s. 6d. for 7 lbs. (equal to £24 a ton). Large wholesale firms do not as a rule quote for less than two-ton lots, and a quantity of even 5 cwt. may cost two or three times as much per ton as a truckload consigned to the same destination." These facts "appear to indicate the necessity for the adoption of co-operative methods for the purchase of artificial manures by gardeners and smallholders."

GERMAN NATIONALITY LAW

German Nationality Law, July 22nd, 1913, and Memorandum thereon. Cd. 7277. 1½d.

A translation, together with a memorandum by the British Embassy in Berlin, of the German Nationality Law of July, 1913. The new law supersedes the Nationality Law of 1870, which for many years has been felt to be inadequate. The main innovations concern Germans resident abroad. The old rule is abolished under which German nationality was lost automatically after ten years' continuous residence abroad, unless certain intricate formalities, which were almost invariably neglected, were complied with. Under the new law nationality is lost only on voluntary application, on the voluntary acquisition of a foreign nationality, or, at the age of thirty-one, if military service has not been performed or special exemption from it obtained. At the same time as the Nationality Law a new Military Service Law (the main sections of which are analysed in the appendix) was passed, making the special exemption for Germans resident abroad more easy. A new provision allowing the widow or divorced wife of a foreigner, who was herself formerly a German, to obtain German nationality again if resident in Germany does away with a particularly crying hardship. It has repeatedly happened that women in Germany have married Russian or Polish workmen and, being left on the death of their husbands without means, have been "exported" into a country where they have no friends and the language even of which they have not understood. The translation of the law is occasionally clumsy and not always clear.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE

Sixth General Report by the Public Trustee. Cd. 7343. 1d.

The Public Trustee continues to secure an increasing number of clients. The value of the estates and trusts coming under the administration of his department in the year ended March 31st, 1914, constituted a new record. It amounted to £13,425,000 as compared with £12,067,000 in the previous year: the corresponding figure for 1908-9 (the first whole year in which the Statute was operative) was £3,133,000, an increase of 300 per cent. in five years. The number of cases accepted has increased in about the same proportion—from 381 in 1908-9 to 1,573 in 1913-14. This growth of business has been uniform over the period, and the total value of the cases accepted since 1908 amounts to £50,675,000. With regard to the size of the estates dealt with, it is interesting to note that the average value of the estates under the Department's administration is £8,800 for trust estates and £11,692 for deceased's estates: the average value of each will proved subject to Death Duties is £3,934. These figures show that "the advantages of the Act, and, apparently, the methods of the Department, continue to secure the confidence of persons of means above the average." But the work done in connection with small estates is socially more important, and is very considerable in volume. Over 43 per cent. of the cases under administration were estates under £2,000 in value, and of these more than half (or about 22 per cent. of the whole number) were under £500. The machinery set up by Section III. of the Act to enable persons of small means to obtain cheap and speedy relief without recourse to the Chancery Division is working well. Its usefulness is, however, diminished by the construction put upon the section which limits its application to the estates of deceased persons, though it was intended to be more widely applicable. The Public Trustee recommends an amendment of the law in this respect. In 566 cases, comprising 900 individuals under 21 years of age, the Department is administering funds representing damages recovered by infants under the Fatal Accidents Act or in respect of injury sustained. Thirty-nine girls and 63 boys, many of them physically handicapped, have been placed in suitable trades and forms of employment.

THE PROGRESS OF IRELAND

Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, December 1913. Cd. 7380. 3d.

This annual report published by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland gives satisfactory proof of the commercial development of Ireland during the last twenty years. The statistics as to banking may be summarised as follows:—

	1893 Dec. 31. £	1913 Dec. 31. £
Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks	35,852,000	62,142,000
Balances in Post Office Savings Banks ...	4,343,000	13,167,000
Balances in Trustee Savings Banks ...	1,876,000	2,612,000
Government Funds (including stocks held by Public Departments) on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland ...	24,509,000	41,890,000

Normally there is a decline in bank balances on June 30th and an increase on December 31st, but on December 31st, 1912, there was a decline of £101,000 from the previous June, and on June 30th, 1913, there was an increase of £2,493,000 over the previous December. These abnormal movements show the dislocation of trade caused by the restrictions on the movement of live stock necessitated by the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and the expansion following on the removal of the restrictions.

The banknote circulation rose from £7,425,000 on December 19th, 1903, to £9,019,000 on December 6th, 1913, and the coin in circulation from £3,749,000 to £4,768,000. In 1912 there were 186 effective Agricultural Credit Societies with 18,529 members, £31,738 loan capital, and £30,468 deposits; 8,522 loans amounting to £58,244 were granted in 1912, the loans outstanding on December 31st were £59,600, and the net profit for the year was £464. Particulars as to railways are as follows:—

		1902.	1912.
Line open	miles	3,214	3,403
Paid-up Capital		£40,577,008	£45,349,013
Passengers conveyed		28,222,626	29,174,021
Goods Traffic	tons	5,273,622	6,701,881
Train miles run		17,701,505	18,164,077
Gross receipts		£4,026,379	£4,545,372
Total Working Expenditure		£2,445,509	£2,841,955

LIST OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

(Received since April 28th, 1914.)

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

INSHORE FISHERIES: Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to enquire into the present condition of the Inshore Fisheries, and to advise the Board as to the steps which could with advantage be taken for their preservation and development. Vol. I., Report and Appendices. Cd. 7373. 8½d. Vol. II., Minutes of Evidence and Index. Cd. 7374. 2s. 10d. (Review, p. 8.)

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES: Annual Report of the Commercial Control Branch. Cd. 7354. 4d. (Review, p. 11.)

AGRICULTURAL AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT (UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY AND UNITED STATES): Return. H. of C. 218. 1d.

A return obtained by Mr. Amery, giving comparative figures for the three countries in 1893 and in 1913, with regard to area under cultivation, production of cereals, pig-iron, crude steel, and coal, value of imports and exports, receipts from goods traffic, and population.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL: Report from Standing Committee A., with the Proceedings of the Committee. H. of C. 201. 1d.

XUM

SCOTTISH LAND COURT: Report as to Proceedings from January 1st to December 31st, 1913, to the Secretary for Scotland. Cd. 7398. 2s. 10d. (To be reviewed.)

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND: Thirty-second Annual Report for 1913. Cd. 7399. 1s. 7d. (To be reviewed.)

IRISH LAND COMMISSION: Return of Advances made under the Irish Land Purchase Acts during June, 1913. Cd. 7288. 3½d.

IRELAND: EVICTION NOTICES filed in the High Court of Justice and County Courts in Ireland under Section 7 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, during the quarter ending March 31st, 1914. Cd. 7409. ½d.

EVICTED TENANTS (IRELAND): Return of cases in which an Evicted Tenant has been reinstated with the assistance of the Estates Commissioners or provided with a new parcel of land during quarter ended December 31st, 1913. Cd. 7381. ½d.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND: Report of the Departmental Committee on Agricultural Credit in Ireland. Cd. 7375. 4s. 8d. (To be reviewed.)

Civil Services, Army, and Navy.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE: First Appendix to Fourth Report of Commissioners. Cd. 7339. 1s. 7d. Second Appendix to Fourth Report of Commissioners. Cd. 7340. 5s. 9d. (To be reviewed.)

CIVIL SERVANTS (RETIREMENT AT THE AGE OF SIXTY-FIVE): Return stating the Circumstances under which certain Civil Servants have been retained in the Service after they have attained the Age of Sixty-five. H. of C. 214. ½d.

Twelve officials, aged over sixty-five, are being retained in the civil service. It is noteworthy that in four out of the five cases where the excuse for retention is that the officer possesses "peculiar qualifications which it would be difficult to replace" come from the Irish civil service.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY RESEARCH: Report of the Committee appointed by the Postmaster-General to Consider and Report how far and by what Methods the State should make Provision for Research Work in the Science of Wireless Telegraphy. Cd. 7428. 1½d. (To be reviewed.)

NAVY (OIL FUEL): Agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited. Cd. 7419. 7d. (Review, p. 10.)

NAVY (BATTLE PRACTICE): Result of Battle Practice in His Majesty's Fleet, 1913. Cd. 7366. 1½d.

NAVY (GUNNERY): Result of Test of Gunlayers with Heavy Guns and Light Q.F. Guns in His Majesty's Fleet, 1913. Cd. 7387. 3d.

NAVY—HYDROGRAPHER'S REPORT: Report on Admiralty Surveys for 1913 by the Hydrographer. Cd. 7371. 3½d.

ARMY COMMISSIONS (PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS): Return as to the number of Commissions granted during each of the years 1885 to 1913, inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 525 of Session 1912). H. of C. 224. ½d.

The number of commissions granted from the ranks in 1913 was 77, including 11 to the rank of second lieutenant or lieutenant, 64 to the rank of quartermaster, and 2 to the rank of riding master. The number is larger than in any of the previous ten years, except 1912, when it reached 82.

MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS AND MILITARY PRISONS: Report on the Discipline and Management, 1913. Cd. 7331. 1½d.

During each of the past five years, a number of men amounting to about 5 per cent. of the average strength of the Army, excluding the forces in India, have been committed to military detention barracks and to military prisons. This represents a reduction on the number of committals during the previous five years, when the percentage fluctuated between 7·0 and 12·0. Some men who are discharged from the Army after serving their sentence are able to obtain employment in the mercantile marine; and two naval pensioners have been engaged to instruct prisoners at Woking prison in order to assist them in their subsequent efforts to find work at sea.

PAPERS relating to the Appointment of Major-General Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B., to Command the Troops in the Province of Ulster, and to be a Resident Magistrate. Cd. 7330. ½d.

Education.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SUPERANNUATION OF TEACHERS: Report of the Committee on the First Reference. Cd. 7364. 2½d. Report of the Committee on the Second Reference. Cd. 7365. 5d. (Review, p. 10.)

BOARD OF EDUCATION: Draft Order Amending Final Order No. 120 made under Section 11 (8) of the Education Act, 1902. H. of C. 213. ½d.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD BILLS: Report from Standing Committee A, with the Proceedings of the Committee. H. of C. 228. ½d.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT: Statute made by the Governing Body of Balliol College, Oxford, on October 9th, 1913. H. of C. 220. ½d.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND: Report of the Committee of Council on, 1913–14. Cd. 7392. 4d. (Review, p. 5.)

CONTINUATION CLASSES AND CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS IN SCOTLAND. Reports, Statistics, etc., 1912–13 and 1913–14. H.M. Stationery Office. 8½d.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SCOTLAND. Second Annual Report. H.M. Stationery Office. 6d. (Review, p. 9.)

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: Forty-first Annual Report by the Accountant. Cd. 7402. 10½d.

Contains details of the accounts of all the 952 Scottish School Boards.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND): Regulations, dated May 22nd, 1914, made by the Scotch Education Department, under Sections 3 (2) and 78 of the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1913. Cd. 7420. ½d.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND): Regulations as to Grants to Secondary Schools. Cd. 7394. 1d.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND): Code of Regulations for Continuation Classes Providing further Instruction for Those who have left School. Cd. 7393. 2½d.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY: Annual Statistical Report by the University Court to the Secretary for Scotland, under the provisions of Section 30 of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, for the Academical Year 1912–13. H. of C. 177. 2½d.

Contains details with regard to number of students; number and salaries of professors, lecturers and assistants in each faculty; degrees granted, etc. There were 3,352 matriculated students, including 565 women.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY: Annual Report on the State of the Finances under the provisions of Section 30 of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, for 1912–13. H. of C. 176. 2d.

Total revenue, £124,346. Surplus over expenditure, £2,839. Parliamentary and Treasury grants amounted to nearly £29,246.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY: Annual Report on the State of the Finances under the provisions of Section 30 of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, for 1912–13. H. of C. 170. 5d.

The revenue of the University Fund was £33,759, of which £23,400 came from Parliamentary Grants. Endowment funds produced a revenue of £20,764, and class fees, £13,107. No general summary is given of the revenue and expenditure of the University similar to that presented in the Edinburgh University accounts.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (IRELAND): Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland for 1913; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. H. of C. 236. ½d.

Income, £84,121, including £33,197 representing interest on securities, and £46,567 representing share in local taxation duties.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD FOR IRELAND: Rules and Schedule containing the Programme of Examinations for 1915. H. of C. 154. 3d.

Imperial and Foreign Affairs.

EGYPT: Reports by His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1913. Cd. 7358. 7½d. (Review, p. 4.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Correspondence relating to the recent General Strike in South Africa. Cd. 7348. 2s. 3d. (Review, p. 11.)

SLEEPING SICKNESS COMMITTEE: Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Sleeping Sickness. Cd. 7349. 3d. (To be reviewed.)

CHINA, No. 1 (1914): Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of China. Cd. 7356. 7d. (Review, p. 7.)

TREATY SERIES: 1914. No. 5. Agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting the delimitation of the British and French possessions from the Gulf of Guinea to the Okpara River. Cd. 7278. 8½d. No. 6. Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States renewing for further period of five years Arbitration Convention signed at Washington on April 4th, 1908. Cd. 7357. ½d. No. 7. Treaties, etc., between the United Kingdom and Foreign States; Accessions and Withdraws. Cd. 7359. ½d.

Diplomatic and Consular Reports.

ANNUAL SERIES: 5268, Brazil (Porto Alegre district, 1913), Cd. 7048–85, 2½d.; 5269, Paraguay (Budget for 1914 and finances), Cd. 7048–86, ½d.; 5270, China (Kiungchow district, 1913), Cd. 7048–87, 1½d.; 5271, Japan (Shimonoseki district

1913), Cd. 7048–88, 1d.; 5272, China (Newchang), Cd. 7048–89, 1½d.; 5273, China (Trade of Swatow, 1913), Cd. 7048–90, 1½d.; 5274, Belgium (Shipping of Antwerp, 1913), Cd. 7048–91, 2d.; 5275, Greece (Trade of Cyclades, 1913), Cd. 7048–92, 2d.; 5276, Chile (Coquimbo district), Cd. 7048–93, 2d.; 5277, Persia (Lingah), Cd. 7048–94, 2½d.; 5278, Netherlands (Commerce, Industry and Shipping of Netherlands, 1913), Cd. 7048–95, 1½d.; 5279, France (Brest district), Cd. 7048–96, 1d.; 5280, Brazil (State of Sao Paulo), Cd. 7048–97, 1d.; 5281, Mexico (Colima district), Cd. 7048–98, 1½d.; 5282, Germany (Dresden district), Cd. 7048–99, 1d.; 5283, Denmark (St. Thomas and St. Croix), Cd. 7048–100, 1d.; 5284, Portugal (Cape Verde Islands), Cd. 7048–101, 1½d.; 5285, United States (Baltimore district), Cd. 7048–102, 3½d.; 5286, Portugal (Goa), Cd. 7048–103, ½d.; 5287, France (Corsica), Cd. 7048–104, 1½d. (To be reviewed.)

India.

EAST INDIA (CENSUS): General Report of the Census of India· 1911. Cd. 7377. 4s. 8d. (Review, p. 1.)

EAST INDIA (LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS): Regulations and Rules relating to the Constitution of a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and of Certain Amendments in the Imperial Council Regulations. Cd. 7370. 8½d.

The Central Provinces is the latest of the divisions of British India to be provided with a Legislative Council under the reform scheme. It was proclaimed last autumn. Certain difficulties were encountered in framing it, because of the exceptional position of Berar, which is technically a part of the Nizam's dominions. The amended rules for the Viceroy's Council refer chiefly to the discussion of the Budget and the extension of the right of interpellation.

EAST INDIA: Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for 1913–14, compared with the Results of 1912–13. 223. 2d.

The accounts of the year 1913–14 show a surplus of revenue over expenditure of over 3 millions sterling, while the estimated surplus of 1913–14 was roughly £1,600,000. These figures, with the details under the several heads, need to be compared with those of the financial statement presented by the Finance Minister at Delhi in March. See review in Blue Book Supplement for May 2nd, 1914, p. 12.

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS): Home Accounts of the Government of India. H. of C. 222. 6½d.

This is the annual statement of the Home Charges, the amount of which is the subject of continual controversy between the official exponents of Indian Government finance and their Indian critics. The White Paper contains the figures of the year 1912–13 and the uncompleted figures for 1913–14. An interesting section gives the expenses connected with the India Office, all chargeable to Indian revenues. These amounted in 1913–14 to £204,076. The estimates for the current year are £206,037, a net increase of £1,961. The total annual expenditure chargeable against revenue from India in these accounts is now a little over 20 millions sterling.

EAST INDIA (WARS ON OR BEYOND THE BORDERS OF BRITISH INDIA): Return setting out Wars and Military Operations on or beyond the Borders of British India in which the Government of India has been engaged since 1908. H. of C. 184. ½d.

The expedition to the Abor country in 1911–12 has been the only military operation on or beyond the frontier in which the Government of India has been engaged between 1909 and 1913.

Ireland (see also under other headings).

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL: Memorandum on Financial Provisions, based on Revenue and Expenditure in the Financial Year 1913–14. Cd. 7400. 1d.

Irish revenue was £11,081,500 and Irish local expenditure £11,357,000. The Transferred Services (including the Post Office) cost £6,868,000 and the Reserved Services £5,489,000. Making allowance for the (Irish) surplus of £500,000 which is fixed for three years, the Imperial Government would have had to meet a deficit of £1,775,500 on the Irish account if Home Rule had been in force.

Labour and Industrial Regulation.

EXPLOSION OF AN INCORPORATING HOUSE AT FACTORY No. 3, AYR: Report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the Circumstances attending the Explosion which occurred on February 20th, 1914, in an Incorporating House in the Factory of Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, at Ardeer, in the County of Ayr, by Major A. Cooper-Key, C.B., H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives. Cd. 7396. 1½d.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911 (PART II.): Account showing the Nature and Amount of the Securities held by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt at March 31st, 1914, as Investments for Moneys, forming part of the Unemployment Fund, paid over to them by the Board of Trade under Section 92 (3) of the National Insurance Act, 1911. H. of C. 235. ½d.

The Commissioners on March 31st, 1914, held over two and three-quarter millions for the Unemployment Fund of the compulsory unemployment insurance scheme.

Local Government.

HOMELESS POOR: Report of the Metropolitan Poor Law Inspectors' Advisory Committee to the Right Hon. John Burns, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, to December 31st, 1913. Cd. 7307. 2½d. (Review, p. 6.)

PAUPERISM (ENGLAND AND WALES): Statement for March, 1914. (111–II.), 1½d.; Statement for April, 1914 (111–III.), 1d.

ROSYTH (HOUSING): Return of the Number of Persons employed in Rosyth by His Majesty's Government, and of the Housing provided by the Government for their accommodation. H. of C. 88. ½d.

The Admiralty have in their direct employment at Rosyth 68 officers and 142 men. Residences for 2 officers and 9 men have been provided. The number of men employed by the contractor for the main Admiralty works is not stated. The Hut Village erected by him has accommodation for 914 men, some of whom have their wives and families with them. The contractor is providing accommodation for a further 300 men. In recent subsidiary contracts the contractors are required to provide housing accommodation for men brought into the district.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACTS, 1882 to 1909: Special Reports by the Board of Trade under Section 1 of the Electric Lighting Act, 1888. Cd. 7415. 1d.

Deals with the proceedings of the Board of Trade in connection with seven provisional electric lighting orders applied for by five companies, one promoter, and the York Corporation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD REPORTS on Public Health and Medical Subjects. New Series. H.M. Stationary Office. 4d.

No. 93. Reports and Papers on Nature, Uses, and Manufacture of Ferro-chrome and other Ferro-alloys, by S. Monckton Copeman, M.D., F.R.S., Medical Inspector of the L.G.B., Samuel R. Bennett, M.A., one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and H. Wilson Hake, Ph.D., F.I.C. H.M. Stationery Office. 4d.

Contains certain conclusions with regard to the risks involved in the storage or transport of these alloys.

No. 94. Report by Dr. Hugh A. Macewen to the L.G.B. on an outbreak of Diphtheria in South London attributable to milk infection. H.M. Stationery Office. 4d.

There was an epidemic of diphtheria in Croydon, Lambeth, Penge, Camberwell, Lewisham, and Beckenham in the last two months of 1913, involving 119 cases. It was traced to a dairy where five employees were found to have diphtheria-like organisms in their throats, and to a farm at Horsham which supplied the dairy. At this farm a man had been suffering from "milker's finger," and had the finger amputated. It was found to contain a virulent diphtheria bacillus. Incidentally, it was discovered that milk churns at the farm were rinsed out with water pumped from a pond polluted by cattle.

National Health Insurance.

SANATORIUM BENEFIT from July 15th, 1912, to January 11th, 1914. Return as to Administration. Cd. 7386. 1d.

There were 52,065 applications for treatment in the United Kingdom during the period in question. The number of cases which received treatment was 44,195. In 26,302 cases residential treatment was given, in 10,243 cases dispensary treatment, and in 22,211 cases domiciliary treatment. £836,500 was spent on sanatorium benefit, including payments to practitioners in respect of domiciliary treatment, but excluding the cost of administration.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 to 1913: Memorandum on the Arrears of Contributions of Employed Contributors. Cd. 7431. 1d.

Contains an explanation of the scheme embodied in draft regulations dated May 8th, 1914, for the reduction, postponement, or suspension of benefits of employed contributors who are in arrears with their subscriptions; and also an actuarial memorandum on the same.

Police, Law, and Crime.

POLICE (ENGLAND AND WALES): Report of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary on the County and Borough Police Forces for the year ended September 29th, 1913, made to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under Section 15 of the County and Borough Police Act, 1856; with Statistical Tables appended. H. of C. 193. 1s. 3d.

Contains brief reports on the police forces of each authority by the two Inspectors (for the North and South of the country), together with brief general reports by each inspector and four statistical tables. Both inspectors draw special attention to the need for systematic co-operation between police forces for the detection of crime by the establishment of a clearing-house where records are kept of "travelling crime." The clearing-house established by the West Riding force has succeeded in discovering long lists of undetected crimes committed by the same man in the areas of different authorities. Special attention may be drawn to the excellent statistical table which shows the population, rateable value, area, acreage, number of separate occupiers, length of streets, average daily strength of police force, and net cost of police force in each police district. This table should be of value in connection with the study of several questions of local government.

METROPOLITAN POLICE: Accounts showing the Sums Received and Expended for the Purposes of the Metropolitan Police, and Police Pension Funds, between April 1st, 1913, and March 31st, 1914. H. of C. 204. 2½d.

Expenditure out of revenue was £2,952,147 3s. 4d. There was a balance of £476,031 18s. 2d., which exceeded the balance at the end of the preceding financial year. £1,586,652 17s. 7d. of the revenue was raised by a rate of 6¾d. in the £ on the parishes watched by the Metropolitan Police.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland for 1913. Cd. 7403. 10½d. (To be reviewed.)

Population Statistics.

PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM AND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM during April in 1913 and 1914. Return. Cd. 7285–III. ½d.

There were 31,616 British emigrants to extra-European countries in April, 1914, as opposed to 52,585 in April, 1913. The number of British subjects immigrating into the United Kingdom from countries outside Europe (exclusive of arrivals *via* Continental ports) was 9,834, as against 8,007.

ALIENS ACT, 1905: A Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic to and from the United Kingdom during the three months ending March 31st, 1914; together with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period requiring Aliens to leave the United Kingdom. Cd. 7395. 1½d.

ALIENS (NATURALISATION): Return showing the Names of all Aliens to whom Certificates of Naturalisation or Re-admission to British Nationality have been issued, and whose Oaths of Allegiance have, during the year 1913, been registered at the Home Office (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 25 of Session 1913). H. of C. 206. 5½d.

The number of naturalised aliens has been increasing in recent years. In 1913 it reached 1,709, the largest number coming from Russia (682) and from Germany (412).

Taxation and Finance.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Report. H. of C. 249. 1½d.

A number of detailed points with regard to irregularities or questionable practices in the expenditure of public money are dealt with. Some of them have already appeared in the Auditor-General's Report (see review in BLUE BOOK SUPPLEMENT, May 2nd, 1914). The Office of Works discovered that certain contractors had entered in their accounts amounts actually in excess of those actually paid to their workmen, in order to evade the Fair Wages Clause. Strong action has been taken against the firms concerned, and inspectors have been appointed to visit works in progress in order to prevent abuses of this kind.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE: An Account of the Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ended March 31st, 1914; together with the Balances in the Exchequer on April 1st, 1913; the Receipts and Payments (not being Income and Expenditure) in the year ended March 31st, 1914; and the Balances in the Exchequer on that day. H. of C. 200. ½d.

NATIONAL DEBT: Return showing (1) the Aggregate Gross Liabilities of the State, and the Exchequer Balances at the close of each Financial Year, from 1835–36 to 1913–14, both inclusive, and (2) the Gross and Net Expenditure charged annually during that period against the Public Revenue on account of the National Debt, and other Payments connected with Capital Liabilities. (In continuation of Cd. 6798 of 1913.) Cd. 7426. 4½d.

NATIONAL DEBT: Return showing for each Financial Year commencing April 1st from 1875 to 1914, inclusive: I. The total amount of Dead Weight Debt outstanding on April 1st. II. A similar statement in respect of Other Capital Liabilities. III. A similar statement in respect of the Aggregate Gross Liabilities of the State. H. of C. 208. 1d.

Gross Liabilities are now £707,654,110. In 1899–1900 they amounted to £635,393,734. The National Debt is now practically back at the figure at which it stood in 1888–9.

SINKING FUNDS: Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, showing the Amount received from the Exchequer in respect of the Old and New Sinking Funds in the Financial Year ended March 31st, 1914; also of the Particular Application thereof. H. of C. 231. 1d.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1914–15: Copy of Statement of Revenue of Expenditure as laid before the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when opening the Budget. H. of C. 211. 1d.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1914–15 (EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES): Copy of Statements explaining the Proposals made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Financial Statement on Monday, May 4th, 1914. Return. H. of C. 212. 1d.

Included in the various tables is a very useful statement showing the "virtual rate" of income-tax and super-tax.

POLITICAL OFFICERS (PENSIONS): Return of the Names of all Pensioners, under the Political Offices Pension Act, 1869, with the Amount of each Pension, together with the date from which, and the Services for which, it was granted; and the Total Amount paid in respect of each Pension to each Pensioner up to March 31st, 1914. H. of C. 221. ½d.

CROWN'S NOMINEE ACCOUNT: Abstract Account of the Receipts and Payments of Moneys and Securities by the Treasury Solicitor, in the Administration of Estates on behalf of the Crown, in 1913. H. of C. 216. 1d.

ULTIMUS HÆRES (SCOTLAND) (ACCOUNT AND LIST OF ESTATES): Return of Abstract Account of the Receipts and Payments of the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Scotland, in the year 1913, in the Administration of Estates and Treasure Trove on behalf of the Crown: and of Alphabetical List of Estates which fell to the Crown as Ultimus Hæres in Scotland, administered by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, in the same year. H. of C. 215. 1d.

FEE FUND (HOUSE OF LORDS): Account of the Fee Fund of the House of Lords for 1913–14. Cd. 7412. ½d.

Trade and Navigation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND: Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland. December, 1913. Cd. 7380. 3d. (Review, p. 12.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT PRICES OF 1900: Tables showing for each of the years 1900–1913 the Estimated Value of the Imports and Exports of the United Kingdom at the Prices prevailing in 1900, with an Introductory Memorandum. (In continuation of Cd. 6782 of 1913.) Cd. 7432. 4d.

This very important paper shows to what extent changes in trade returns are due to fluctuations in prices, and to what extent to genuine changes in quantities. It is essential for any detailed study of trade returns, and should be in the hands of every economist. There is a lucid introduction.

PRICES OF EXPORTED COAL: Return giving the Quantities of Coal exported from each of the Ports of the United Kingdom by quarterly periods in 1913, at prices not exceeding 5s., above 5s. but not exceeding 6s., above 6s. but not exceeding 7s., and so on, with Comparative Totals for 1909–12. (In continuation of H. of C. 288 of 1913.) H. of C. 242. 2½d.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION: Accounts for the United Kingdom for each month during 1914. April, 1914 (H. of C. 88–III.), 1s. 6d. May, 1914 (H. of C. 88–IV.), 1s. 6d.

TRADE AND COMMERCE of Certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions: Accounts including figures received up to May 11th, 1914. H. of C. 126–III. 4½d.

WINES IMPORTED: Return showing the Alcoholic Strength, degree by degree, of Wines Imported in Cask into this country during 1913 consigned from the various Countries of Europe, Madeira, Australia, and other Countries. (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 66 of Session 1913.) H. of C. 189. ½d.

FOREIGN TRADE: Return showing (*a*) The Value of all Articles imported into the United Kingdom from the United States of America, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, China, Japan, and the Argentine, respectively, (i.) Free of Duty, (ii.) Subject to Duty; (*b*) The Value of all Articles imported into the United States of America, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, China, Japan, and the Argentine, respectively, from the United Kingdom (i.) Free of Duty, (ii.) Subject to Duty. H. of C. 225. ½d.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE: Return showing (*a*) the Value of all articles imported into the United Kingdom (i.) Free of Duty, (ii.) Subject to Duty; (*b*) The Value of all Articles imported into Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and British South Africa from the United Kingdom (i.) Free of Duty, (ii.) Subject to Duty. H. of C. 226. ½d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE: Return showing the number of Annual and other Reports received from (1) His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers, and (2) His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Trade Correspondents in the Dominions and British Possessions. H. of C. 202. ½d.

The published reports in the "Annual" and "Miscellaneous" Series of Diplomatic and Consular Reports number about 210 per annum. An increasing number of special reports, now amounting to nearly 3,000 per annum, from Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Trade Commissioners, and Trade Correspondents are published in the Board of Trade Journal. About 1,100 or 1,200 special reports are privately circulated each year to firms on the register of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE: Omission of Call at Queenstown by Cunard Packets. Cd. 7378. 4d.

Contains correspondence between the Post Office, the Cunard Company, the "All Ireland" Executive Committee, the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, and the Cork Harbour Commissioners on the subject of the Queenstown call. The Board of Trade and the Admiralty

support the view of the Company that the harbour is dangerous for vessels of the size of the *Mauretania*.

MERCHANT SHIPPING, 1912–13: Return of Shipping Casualties and Loss of Life for the year ended June 30th, 1913. Cd. 7367. 3s. 6d.

A very detailed return, containing 57 tables and appendices. The sea casualties to merchant trading vessels registered in the United Kingdom involved the loss of 361 lives among the crews (including lascars) and 61 lives among the passengers in 1912–13. During the past 20 years the yearly average numbers have been 714 crew (including lascars) and 209 passengers. The total number of seamen and passengers saved from British vessels which met with casualties was 7,246 in 1912–13, compared with an average of 7,395 in the past 20 years. Of the 2,157 lives saved on the coast of the United Kingdom, 277 were saved by rocket apparatus and assistance from shore, 321 by lifeboats from shore, 194 by coastguard boats and other craft, 409 by passing vessels, and 948 by the vessels' own boats. This Return should be studied in connection with the annual Return of Deaths of Seamen and Fishermen (Cd. 7248, 9d.).

MERCHANT SHIPPING (LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES): Rules made by the Board of Trade under Section 427 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. H. of C. 219. 2½d.

MERCANTILE MARINE—ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY: Return of the Number of Certificates of Competency issued in the Mercantile Marine and the Sea-Fishing Service. Cd. 7427. 1d.

SIGHT TESTS: Report on the Sight Tests used in the Mercantile Marine for the period April 1st to December 31st, 1913. Cd. 7407. 2½d.

THAMES CONSERVANCY: General Report of the Proceedings of the Conservators of the River Thames during 1913, with a Statement of the Accounts of the Conservators for that year. H. of C. 217. 2½d.

Transport and Traffic.

RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC ACTS, 1854–1894: Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Railway and Canal Commission, with Appendix. Cd. 7385. 2½d.

Contains particulars of 75 cases relating to rates etc.

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACTS, 1896 and 1912: Report of the Proceedings of the Board of Trade up to December 31st, 1913, and of the Proceedings of the Light Railway Commissioners up to the same date. H. of C. 199. 2d.

Seven Orders were confirmed by the Board of Trade during 1913 authorising the construction of about six miles of line at an estimated cost of £81,487.

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896: Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade authorising the construction of a Light Railway in the Borough of Southwold, in the County of Suffolk, connecting Southwold Harbour with the Southwold Railway. Cd. 7123. 2½d.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS: Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the Several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom during 1913. Cd. 7405. 4½d.

The fatal accidents to passengers numbered 143 (110 in 1912) and to railway servants 422 (343 in 1912). Injuries to passengers were 2,947 (2,828 in 1912) and to railway servants 5,753 (5,562 in 1912).

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS: Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the Three Months ending December 31st, 1913, together with Reports to the Board of Trade by the Inspecting Officers, Assisting Inspecting Officers, and Sub-Inspecting Officers of the Railway Department upon Certain Accidents which were enquired into. Cd. 7189. 1s. 2d.

MALL APPROACH IMPROVEMENT BILL: Report from the Select Committee. H. of C. 237. ½d.

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY BILL: Report from Standing Committee A. H. of C. 227. 1½d.

Miscellaneous.

CHARGES AGAINST LORD MURRAY OF ELIBANK: Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords. H. of L. (66), 1d. Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, H. of L. 66, 1s. 6d.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND. Cd. 7404. 1s. 1d. (To be reviewed.)

NATIONAL GALLERY, IRELAND: Report of the Director to the Board of Governors and Guardians for 1913. Cd. 7363. ½d.

ASTRONOMER-ROYAL FOR SCOTLAND: Twenty-fourth Annual Report, 1913–14. Cd. 7388. 1d.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (POLLING DAY) BILL: Report from Standing Committee C, with the Proceedings of the Committee. H. of C. 198. 1½d.

REGISTER OF TEMPORARY LAWS: for Fourth Session XXXth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. H. of C. 203. 2d.

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